RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 69- BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Mar	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,995
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1923 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHAZINDA* ..	5,306
17th ,,	HATIMURA* ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8 441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
20th Mar.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
24th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
31st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
26th ,,	VERSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S, Kuba ..	5976	8 March	22 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 ,,	25 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	24 ,,	28 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	25 ,,	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
T'amba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	28 ..	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.	Steerage Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

卐 THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY. No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42112

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1926	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building.
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Pre 84

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—By a European firm, an ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly conversant with fire and marine insurance accounts. Apply with details to Box No. 1301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26310

WANTED—One INDIAN MIDWIFE (Hindu preferred) for duty in Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C. I.
A 26266

WANTED—AGENTS in every Town in Bombay Presidency and Central India to sell our world-renowned Hair Powder The Noor-i-Nazar Hair Tonic. Apply to M. A. K. BROTHERS, Nagpore, C.P.
A R2833

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. For terms send one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2837

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TRAINED TEACHERS, TYPISTS, NURSES, and other high salaried Staff. Agency conducted by influential public man, who held high positions. Brotherly treatment. Stamp. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi, SHAHDRA.
A R2875

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET on lease at Andheri Murzaband Road, six minutes' walk from station, Marrott Bungalow, consisting of eight bed rooms, two halls, two dining rooms, two kitchens and two bath rooms, Verandah, terrace and telephone, also a small storied Bungalow. Rents reduced. Apply within or to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 26309

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Readows St. Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RINK, CINEMA, THEATRE HALL, with 20 rooms, McLeod Road, Lahore, Grand building. Highly profitable investment. (Com.) agents also may negotiate. Apply sharp.—Mir NISAR ALI, P. O. Nakodar, Punjab.
N R2877

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION in PRICE.—J. B. L. CASCADE, world's greatest Drugless Remedy for all diseases, original price Rs. 57/8. Now sold at Rs. 47/8. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R2890

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glernrase), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

SWADESHI SUGAR.—The long felt pressing want of people, especially of Bombay Presidency for Indian Mill made Cane Sugars (Guaranteed pure) has now been supplied by Belapur Sugar Factory, Harigaon District, Ahmednagar, quality good (crystals and crushed), rates moderate Please use these sugars thereby observe sentiments of your religion also help this important industry of India. SUB-AGENTS WANTED every Town. The established sugar dealers preferred, also wanted Hindu Canvassers, (Males and Females) to sell these Sugars in retail in Bombay to respectable families for domestic use. Qualified Parsis will also be welcome to take up this work. The influential persons, having love for Swadeshi Sugar need only apply. Good prospects for capable persons. For samples, rates, sub-agency terms for outstation markets and for canvassing work in Bombay apply or see personally Messrs. MOOLCHAND MOHANLAL, SWADESHI Sugar Agents, Ramchandra Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Road Bombay 2.
T R2856

PUBLIC NOTICES

SALE OF READY WASTE.

READY WASTE of Cotton and Yarn, also Iron Hoops and Tares, are to be sold, tenders of which will be received at the Office of the JAM MANUFACTURING CO. at 4, Dalal Street, Bombay, up to 27th March with a deposit of Rs. 500.
2897

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY OFFICE of the MAHARAJA KISHANGARH SOMAYAG MILLS CO. (TRS.) LTD., is CLOSED, all concerned should direct their communications to Registered Office, Kishangarh (Rajputana), in future.

For and on behalf of the Maharaja Kishangarh Somayag Mills Co. (Trs) Ltd.
D. P. SHROFF.
Manager.
26307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1926, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th March, to 17th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1926.
C26313

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Mr. Mathurades Vissanji, as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in Place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th March, to 17th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY LTD.,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22rd March, 1926. C26312

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SURENDRANATH SHANKER SHROFF, Upendranath Shanker Shroff, Bhupendranath Shanker Shroff and Jyotendranath Surendranath Shroff the last three minors under the age of 21 years by their guardian Surendranath Shanker Shroff have contracted with our client Sitaram Krishnarao Mhatre for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khatarali in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1264, Old Survey No. 475, and New Survey No. 7555 and Cadastral Survey No. 388 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1016 and Street No. 18 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Khatarally Lane, on or towards the West by the Oart of the late Framji Cawasji, on or towards the North by the Property of Ganeshdas Barsidas and on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Vithoba and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of March 1926.
THAKOREDAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26317

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1011 of 1924.

DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GULAMHUSEIN BAKSHABHAI and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate, lying or being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 531 5/9 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 16, belonging to Govindji Kuberdas, on the West by a private road, on the North by Plot No. 6 belonging to Murlidhar Premsukh and on the South by Plot No. 8, belonging to Esufally Mahomedally together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3917 (4), Street No. 104C and which said plot of land is known as Plot No. 7.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C2719 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 1058 of 1924.

DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

LAKERALLI MULLA HYDERALLI and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 604 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3557, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded, on the East by a Private Road, on the West by the property let to Sardar Haji Badla, on the North by the property of the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 4 belonging to Abdul Kayum Haibulbhai together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3911 (3), Street No. 96 B, which said plot of land is known as Plot No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C2718 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 1278 of 1925.

RE: BHAGWANDAS NAGINDAS SHA of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at 1, a Warden Road, Bombay, and now at Ville Parle, lately doing business as a Share Broker at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, but now unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th May 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1926.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C 26311

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE COOPER and Dr. MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJEE COOPER have contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property a particular description whereof is hereunder written. All person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby requried to make the same if any, known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, admeasuring 195 square yards or thereabouts with the tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2111, Street No. 2 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524 and Cadastral Survey No. 866 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Cowasji Kentinwala, on or towards the North by the property of Kulsambai Khodabux and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1926.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
No. 5, Bell Lane,
Fort, Bombay. C26314

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMILAL SAKERLAL MEHTA, late of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, residing at Bhavnagar ..... Deceased.

CHUNILAL SAKERLAL MEHTA of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased, having no occupation temporarily residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26316

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with Codicil of HAJIANI JILOOBAI, daughter of Haji Abubaker Ismail and widow of Jakeria Haji Joosub, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ALLARAKHIA SALEMAHOMED of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Jackeria Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26315

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3321 of 1923.

SAFIABAI, wife of Essofally Dawoodbhoy ..... Plaintiff.

versus

FIDA HOOSEIN JAFFERJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dadar on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1926, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel or pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Dadar on the Southern side of a Public Passage to Dadar Road, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142 and 724, New Nos. 3736 and 4668, Old Survey No. 293 and New Survey No. 1/1858 and Cadastral Survey No. 1413, Lower Parel Division and Municipality G Ward Nos. 2302 (1) (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 766, 766A and 766B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Juggannath, on or towards the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26194

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS DRAWING, DINING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE: SUCH AS CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, TAPESTRY AND VELVET-LINED DRAWING ROOM SETS, TEAPOYS, GLASS AND PANEL DOOR ALMYRAHS, REVOLVING BOOKCASES, WRITING TABLES, ETC., ETC.

On a/c and risk of office concerned: Very beautiful and durable clocks and Time-Pieces, office chairs, Vaccum Flasks, Bath soaps, Rolled Gold Jewellery, etc.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING FEES OF THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Office, Arthur Crawford Markets THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March at 9 a.m. (B.T.)

The Right of Collecting fees of the Bandora Slaughter House, from 1st April, 1926 to 31st March, 1927.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Crawford Market or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF EVERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA RECLAMATION, CUFFE PARADE FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., the mortgagees in possession and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following Property.

All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 2,452 sq. yds. together with the four blocks of building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay, being known as plots No. 5 and 6 of the Bombay Improvement Trust and bounded as follows:—That is to say bounded on the North-East by plot No. 6 and 7 and on the South-East by a 40 feet road on the South-West by Khajan Road, on the North-West by Cuffe Parade. The property realises Rs. 2,400 rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, attorneys, for the mortgagees in possession or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVETBLE PROPERTY AT KHET WADI BACK RAOD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Motilal Varajdas the Transferee of mortgage dated the 9th day of June, 1920 made between Dr. Badruddin Abdul Karim Lukmani and Mrs. Lukamani of the first part, Siteramdas Guru Gangadasji the Executor of the Will of the deceased Balakdas Guru Shankerdas of the second part and Mr. Motilal Varajdas of the third part and on account and at the risk of Jankidas Guru Balakdas the present owner of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated 14th August 1913 and the said Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement (109) one hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon and commonly known as Hanuman Temple assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2083, Street Nos. 15 and 19. Collector's New Survey No. 5530 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the Khetwady Back Road and Falkland Road First Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded : on or towards the East by the property of Dhunbai widow of Parsi Rustomji, on or towards the West by the property of Khoja Hasam Pradhan, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Chandabhai and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF DHRANGDHRA IN DHRANGDHRA STATE.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ismail Dessa and Co., (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March. 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Drangdhra in Dhrangdhra State and containing by admeasurement 5250 sq. gaj or thereabouts and standing in the name of Esmail Dessa and bounded on the North by Ravdi vacant land, on the South by the public road between Sir Ajitsinhji High School compound on the East by the land of Bhat Hargovind Jobhoy and on the West by the public road leading to Sir Ajitsinhji High School from Sakat Darwaja. For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE DECREE OF RS. 22,800.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kishanchand Dhamraj (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the decree of Rs. 22,800 made in Suit No. 10 of 1920-21 of Jodhpur State Court in favour of the said insolvent against Hazarimal Uderam, Ramgopal Hazarimal, Jethmal Hazarimal and Jitmal Hazarimal trading in the name of Hazarimal Ramgopal at Nizamabad in Nizam State.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, HANDKERCHIEVES, BATH TUBS, PORCELAIN, CLOSETS, PANS, TRAPS, URINALS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror, door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

15 Pcs. of Carriage Axles one Bath Tub "Shanks Make."

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sakaram Janardhan Keni (Insolvent):—Cupboard, table and Chairs. By the order of the Insurance Co.'s concerned:—

3 Cast iron Shanks (broken).
2 Bath tubs (broken).
2 Porcelain closets.

11 Pcs. of Pans, traps and urinals.

By the order of the offices concernen:—

8 cases of handkerchiefs of assorted designs, about 206 doz. in each.
49 Pcs. Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 3738.
145 Pcs. White Mulls.
60 Pcs. Grey Cotton Sheetings, No. SUN 515.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 539 B; 531; Case No. 51; Dharavi near G. I. P. Railway, Matunga level crossing.

Building Street No. 662-C; 200 A; Case No. 122; 158 C; Dharavi G. I. P. Railway Crossing Matunga near Tata Electric Power House.

Building Street No. 2284; Case No. 353; Matunga.

MENESSE & Co.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas and others, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Velavahu alias Shamabai, wife of the Thakar Vithaldas Khimji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m (S.T.) diamond, pearl, gold and silver ornaments belonging to the deceased Selavahu alias Shamabai wife of Thakar Vithaldas Khimji.

The ornaments will be open for inspection at the Rooms of the Auctioneers 2 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALINI, NEAR SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1926, at 4430 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Agricultural land at Kalini, Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District Thana bearing the following numbers, viz.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Palni No.	Acres Gunthas	Assessment. Rs. As.
"	397	6	0	0—16	2 4
"	397	7	0	0—17¾	2 8
"	397	8	0	0—16	2 4
"	397	8	1	0—2½	0 1
"	397	8	2	0—2¾	0 1

and bounded on the East by the land of Bastiao Antone Carval and Francis Joao Carval, on the West by the land of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia on the South by the land of Daniel Joao Kini and Zaji Frances Bawt and on the North by the land of Bastiao Antone Carvel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the owners at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

EDDIE GARR

presents

"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"

TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 4.

From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.

Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m. from 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 and 9-45 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

presents

The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.

SECOND WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.

IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE !

IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

The World's Leading Laughter-makers in a Full Comedy Programme

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

THE PILGRIM

Four Reels of Riotous Laughter

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"BLISS"

A PATHE COMEDY

AND SEVERAL OTHER COMIC FILMS

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Romantic Production

LOVE IS BLIND

Extra ordinary Love Story

featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

See—IMMORTAL HOPE

NEXT WEEK

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR'S MASTER PICTURE

SAMRAT

"SHILADITYA"

OR

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE

featuring

MISS GOHAR, MISS SULOCHNA AND MR. RAJA SANDOW

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m

EXTRA SHOWS

on Sat: and Sunday at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Pity the Poor Bachelors".

Ducking the Fair Sex All Their Lives, and Then, When They Thought Themselves Safe, to Be Forced to Adopt a Handful of Infants

This Is What Happens in

"DADDIES"

The Screen Version of the Famous Belasco Stage Success and Broadway Triumph

featuring

MAE MARSH and HARRY MYERS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Exclusively shown at Royal Opera House,

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

A WARNER SCREEN CLASSIC.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CARANA WINS THB GARIT PLATE.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

THE STRAND PLATE, Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's TRUE GRIT 8/8, Dobie 1
Mr. A. Curlender's ORHALI 9/6, Bond 2
Mr. U. N. Bose's DESERT STAR 8/3, J.E.L. Harrison 3
Mr. N. N. Boys' ROCK HONEY 9/3, H. Walker 4

Also Ran:—Royal Mary 9/3, Belvedere 8/12, Sporting Derie 8/12 (car. 8/12), Aspasia 8/10, Medicine Owl 8/9, Dynamo 8/7, Prince Wahed 8, Mandarin 7/13, Angio 7/11.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 1/2 for places.

Betting 6 to 4 True Grit, 4 to 1 Orhali, 6 to 1 Desert Star, 8 to 1 Sporting Derie, 10 to 1 Belvedere, Medicine Owl, Dynamo and Rock Honey longer odds the rest.

THE PALTA PLATE Div. I—Dist. 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Hilton Bartlett's TIGER TIM 8/4, Hutchins 1
Mr. A. Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL 9/4, Rely 2
Mr. R. Gujadhur's POSSENHAM, 8/10, O'Brien .....
Mr. E. Dee's NOT LONG 7/13, Stream 4

Also Ran:—Fair Deal 9/4, Pharpar 8/11, Adularia 8/7, Slogan 8/1 (car. 8/2), Mudeford Rex 8/1, Betwist 7/13, and Golden Prospect 7/12.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, and Rs. 18 1/2, and Rs. 15 1/2 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 Passenham, 7 to 2 Golden Prospect, 6 to 1 Tiger Tim, 7 to 1 Fair Deal, 10 to 1 The Little Corporal and Pharphar, 15 to 1 the rest.

An objection was lodged against the winner by the second horse's connections. The objection was overruled.

THE GARIT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. T. G. Ever's CARANA 9 (car. 9/1), Capt. Leetham 1
Messrs. Thomson and Hyrani's CLATTERSTOWN 11, Mr. Holmes Hobuson 2
Mr. R. H. Muir's BALDASARRE 9/1, Mr. Leckie 3
Mr. F. Wrights' VERDUE 9/4 (car. 9/5), Mr. Hill 4

Also Ran:—Votara 11/4, Bally Anxious 10/4, Hemethus 9, (car. 9/1), Rainbow 9 (car. 9/6).

Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, and Rs 17, Rs. 13 1/2 and Rs. 30 1/2 for places.

Betting:—5 to 2 Bally Anxious, 4 to 1 Clatterstown and Rainbow, 6 to Carana, 7 to 1 Voltara, 8 to 1 Baldasarre, 9 to 1 Verdue, 10 to 1 Hemethus.

THE CLUB PLATE. Div. I—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. J. D. Scott's JACK 8/12, Barrett ... *1
Mr. Yoonu's BOSWORTH 8/6, Calder ... *1
Messrs. Erskine and Ever's MORE SANITY 8/1, Cooper 3
Mr. Juggernath Dass' BLUSTER 8/10 (car. 9), Riley 4

*Deat-heat.

Also Ran:—Fair Halen 8/5, House of Keys 8/1, Golden Treasure 8.

Tote paid Rs. 50 and Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 50 1/2 and Rs. 36 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 House of Keys, 4 to 1 Bluster, 6 to 1 Fair Halen, 7 to 1 More Sanity, 8 to 1 Jack and Bosworth, 12 to 1 Golden Treasure.

THE STRAND PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's BIDESIA 7/12, Dobie .....£ 1
(car. 7/12), Rylands 3
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's MAN HING 7/9
Mr. Rosseo's BEAUTITUDE 8/12, O'Brien 2
Mr. T. G. Ever's LASS OLOMOND 8/7, Seastream .....

Also Ran:—Russavil 8/11, Fume 8/10, Island and Magee 8/3, Morristown 7/13, Arofern 7/12, Jingu 7/7 (car. 7/11).

Tote paid Rs. 55 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 116 for places.

Betting 2 to 1 Fume, 5 to 2 Beatitude, 5 to 1 Morristown, 6 to 1 Bidesia, 7 to 1 Russavil, 10 to 1 Lass O'Lomond and Island Magee, 12 to 1 Mainning, 20 to 1 Ardiom and Jingu.

THE PALTA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Messrs. Edmondson and Woodhouse's Adele 8/7, Northmore 1
Messrs. Hind and Craddock's Wold Vixon 7/12, Barrett 2
Capt. R. C. and Mr. J. M. Mannock's Kilvarvan 8/10, H. Walker 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MERRION STRAND 9/2, Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Warrior Belle 8/10 Esposal 8/4, Gretna Green, 8/2, Little Trout 8/1, Blaze Royal View 8, Friend in Need 7/13, Jazz Band 7/11.

Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 40 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 Merrion Strand and Wold Vixen, 5 to 1 Warrior Belle 8 to 1 Blaze, 10 to 1 Jazz Band and Adele, 12 to 1 Kilgravan, longer odds for the rest.

THE CLUB PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 3/4 Miles.

Mr. T. G. Ever's HONOLULU 8/11, Bond 1
Mr. G. Murdison's DEVILS BRIDGE 7/12, A. D. Walker 2
Mr. C. N. Douetil's LOVE GIFT 9/9, Dobie 3
Messrs. Gilford and McGee's CYMRI 9/6, Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Bachelor's Bubble 9/5, Marten Wing C. A. V. 8/13, Gally Law 8/4, Syllogism 8/3, Blackacre 7/8, Tostan 7/7.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 11 1/2, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 1/2 for places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Honolulu, 4 to Love Gift, 6 to 1 Bachelor's Bubble, 7 to 1 Devils Bridge, 8 to 1 Cymri Marten Wing, 12 to 1 C.A.V. longer odds for the rest.—A.P.

The PLATA PLATE (Division III.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major J. J. Hilliard's COB NUT 8/13, Bond 1
Mr. W. Hayhoey's DOUBLE MELODY 8/2, Barrett 2
Mr. P. Pugose's VESINGTON ORB 8/11, Smart 3
Mr. Rusco's WHITSUN 9/4, Northmore 4

Also Ran:—Tete Montee 9/2, Crinsom Sun 9/1; Georges Bird 9/1; Resurgam 8/9, Elsie R. 8/7; Winning Way 8/5; Pegamoid 8/5; Joanaleen 8/1; Lady Barbara 8/1; Hill Star 7/7.

Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; Rs. 21 1/2, Rs. 17 1/2, and Rs. 84 1/2 for places.

Betting:—5 to 2 George's Bird and Cob Nut; 5 to 1 Double Melody; 7 to 1 Tete Montee, and Resurgam; 8 to 1 Winning Way; 10 to 1 Whitsun and Joanleen. Longer odds the rest. Vesington was quoted at 25 to 1.

GWALIOR RACES

WATCHMAKER WINS MAHALUXMI PLATE

GWALIOR, March 20.

THE BHILSA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

For Arabs in class three.

Mr. F. A. Banaji's FERDINAND 8, Herbert 1
Mr. Certainty's MULUK 7/11, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Mashal's LEACHMAN 9/4, Perkins 3
Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Mohamed's RED FLAG 8/7, S. Black 4

Also Ran:—Meried 8/8, Lanka 7, Goodluck 7/4.

Won by three lengths, two lengths and 1 1/2 lengths.

Time—1min. 22 1/5secs.

Bettings:—7 to 4 Leachman, twos Red-Flag, four to one against Ferdinand and Meried, tens for others.

THE NEEMUCH PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Handicap for Countrybred Horses.

Mr. Hoyt's GIFT OF SONG 8/2, M. C. Hoyt 1
Nawabzada Uzzafar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE 8/5, M. Hoyt 2
Mr. Manmohan's CLAYMORE 7/2, Japheth 2
H. H. Maharaja of Dhar's MEDINA 8/12, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Melwood 9/2, Postern 8/13, Blackmist 8.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time—1min. 16 1/5secs.

Bettings:—Evens Gift of Song, 5 to 2, Bhopal Hope, sixes Melwood, Postern, Medina, eights for others.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Handicap race for Arab in class two and three.

Mr. Mohomed's WATCHMAKER 6/12, Japheth 1
Mr. Mashal's CROWN 9/12, Perkins ... 2
M. Giocola's BLACK MAGIC 7/9, S. Black 3
Mr. Wiele's BAKHI Q. BAKHIT 7/6, C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Prince Royal 8/13, Mashur 8/12, Bismark 8/6, Bahadoorjung 7/8.

Won by 2 lengths, a head and 2 lengths.

Time—1min. 53 4/5secs.

Bettings:—5 to 4 on Mashur, 4 to 1 against Crown, Bakhit, 8 to 1 against Watchmaker, Bahadoorjung, Black Magic and Bismark.

THE GOONA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Horses in class four.

Capt. Aizlewood's DON QUIXOTE 8/7, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Mottabhoy's EXPECTANT 7/7, Purtoosingh 2
Major Stewart's EARMARK 9/7, Aldridge 3
Sardar Akramkhan and Azamkhan's CREEL 7/1 (car. 7/3), S. Black 4

Only four ran.

Won by a neck, a short head and one length.

Time—1min. 2 4/5secs.

Bettings:—Evens Don Quixote and Earmark, 5 to 1 against Expectant, 6 to 1 Creel.

THE PUNJAB HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Handicap for Arabs in class three.

Mr. Contractor's DAWOOD 8/7, S. Black
Mrs. Rayneau's AMARA 8/10, Herbert 2
Mr. Banaji's HAMDAN SIMRI 7/10, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. Mashal's CHEERIO 7/13, M. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Naddas 9/4, Rummah 8/13, Othello 8/4, Midhat 8/2, Sum Total 7/6.

Won by two lengths, 1 1/2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time—1min. 53 4/5secs.

Betting:—Fives Dawood, Naddas, Rummah, Cheerio and Othello, longer prices for others.

THE LUNIAR HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Handicap for Arabs in class three.

Mr. Mahomed's WATCHMAKER 7/6, Japheth 1
Mr. Vilcassim's MIGHTY 7/12, S. Black 2
Mr. Nazimmuddin's ZIRGAM 7/4, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Abdul Mana's JUSSOOR 8/10, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Andhra Valley 9/12, Grey Rosette 8/3, Sooror 8/2, Summit 7/10, Traifee 7/8, Malbar 7/2.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck and neck.

Time—1min. 53 4/5secs.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Zirgam, fours Mighty, 50 to 1 against Watchmaker, Andhra Valley, Traifee, Grey Rosette and Jussoor, sixes Sooror, Summit, eigths Malabar.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FINANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

DELHI, March 19.

The Legislative Department: Maulvi Asad Ali is elected a member of the Legislative Assembly from Chittagong vice Maulvi Mohomed Kasem Ali deceased.

The Home Department: Sir Alexander Muddiman is granted leave for four months with effect from April 3rd. Mr. H. G. Haig officiates as Secretary to the Government in the Department and Mr. Sloan officiates as Joint Secretary to Government in Department. Mr. J. D. V. Hodge officiates as Deputy Secretary to Government in Department. Mr. A. B. Cookburn, Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, is granted leave for eight months and Mohd. Husan Khan officiates for him.

The Commerce Department: Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Secretary to Government in the Department is granted leave for eight months and his services are replaced with the Government of Madras with effect from 26th November.

The Education Department: Mr. C. M. King is appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr. A. M. Stow. Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Inspector General of Forests is granted leave for six months with effect from April 1st. Major General Sir Charles Macwatt, Inspector-General I.M.S. is granted leave for six months from 1st April.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Department: Governor-General has nominated Sir Charles Innes to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for Railways and the following are nominated as members: Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, Mr. J. W. A. Bell, Mr. K. C. Roy, Lala Ramsaranda, Council of State, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Col. Gidney, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Captain Ajab Khan, Haji Syed A. K. Jeelani and Mr. Willson (Legislative Assembly).

The following members of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways are ex-officio members of the Central Advisory Council: Saiyed Mohammed Ismail, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Rama Aiyengar, Maulvi Abul Kasem and Maulvi Murtaza Sahib.

The Department of Industries and Labour: Mr. K. M. Kirkhope officiates as Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, vice Mr. Ryan granted leave. Mr. H. F. Davy officiates as Director of Inspection vice Mr. Kirkhope. Mr. A.V. Humby officiates as Controller of Inspection, Calcutta vice Mr. Davy. Mr. R.G. Burt officiates as Assistant Controller of Inspection, Calcutta, vice Mr. Burt. Dr. W. A. K. Christie, Chemist, Geological Survey of India is granted leave for eight months.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 20.

A rise of 7 to 6 points in old crop and 3 to 6 points in new crop in Ntw York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased but improved at about the close on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points higher.

All markets at the moment remain dull and lifeless and prices are more or less at a standstill. The final Ginning Report will be published in New York at 11 a.m. (New York time) to-day, and the latest estimates are in the neighbourhood of 16,160,000 bales. It is to be seen whether the Official authorities confirm such a figure. If the Government report be of a bearish nature, thereby causing the market to depress we would strongly recommend our friends to make purchases, especially of distant new crop positions, as those are already quoted at a considerable discount compared with the present crop.

There is really nothing fresh to report concerning the local market which also rules dull and featureless, and although rates for forward contracts maintain a steadier tone, the ready demand remains completely neglected, and leaves a good deal to be desired.

In accordance with a slight advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 355½ for Broach April//May. At the opening Shroffs were moderate buyers. The market fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 354. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 353½ and going upto Rs. 354 closed easier at Rs. 353 on Bazar Operators selling.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 354 and declined to Rs. 352½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 353. Oomra March opened at Rs. 327 and eased to Rs. 326 on Commission Houses selling but again recovered to Rs. 327 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 326½.

Oomra May opened Rs. 323 and closed easier at Rs. 322½. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 260, Rs. 264½ and Rs. 267½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 p.m.

Bombay, March 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	353
Fully Good Broach July/August	352
Fully Good Bengal March	259
Fully Good Bengal May	264
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fine oomra March	322½
Fine Oomra May	321½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th March 1926—

Cotton	14,012 bales.
Wheat	1,448 Cwts.
Linseed	5,583 ,,
Rape, etc.	725 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,310 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4,032 ,,
Castorseed	7,304 ,,
Rice	2,895 ,,
Myrabollams	6,934 ,,
Cottonseed	3,384 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,361 ,,
Juwar	5,932 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,698 ,,
Coal	7,066 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	275	.....
Bengal Fine M G	275	.....
Bengal F G M G	265	261
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kshmgaon/Akola Fine M G	340/30	334
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	370/75	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360/65	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	.....	.....

C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20.

Jute.—Albion 385, Alliance 380 XD, Anglo-India 348, Auckland 176, Barnagore 132, Bally 150, Belvedere 385, Budge-Budge 350, Caledonian 450, Chapdani 133, Clive 28/8, Craig 4/8, Cheviot 210, Dalhousie 295, Delta 380, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 680, Fort William 252, Gondalpara 750, Gourepore 585, Hukumchand 8, Hooghly 62, Howrah 30/8, Kamarhatty 440, Kankanarrah 355, Kelvin 695, Kinnison 850, Lansdowne 209, Lawrence 485, Lothian 320, Naihati 380, National 23, New Central 470, Northbrook 40/4, Orient 100, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 18, Standard 325, Union 430, Waverly 6/8, Hessian 15/14, Jute 102/5.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 3/14XD Burma Corp 11/4, I. I. Still 19, I. Standard Wagon 19, Imperial Bank 1483, Imperial Conty 384.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady, and closed strong on account of a rise in Hessian.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Mar. 20

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	684	2,75,521	2 43,796
Central India ..	1.549,	314,196	2,54,812
Barsi and Nagar ..	309	1,74.613	1,60,598
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47	63,698	82,416
Berar	1,285	4,04,379	4,80,227
Central Provinces ..	1717	2.06,782	2 25.668
Total Oomras ..	5,591	14,39,224	14,47,517
Dholera	1643	1,64.033	100,366
N.W. Provinces ..	211	1,25,433	1,24,944
Rajputana	172	80,146	47,153
Sind-Punjab ..	2,656	2,20,040	3,22,505
Broach	2,186	2.46757	114.205
Coompta & Dharwar	636	22,957	21,993
Westerns-Northerns	307	14,991	21.813
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	3	6,914	8,674
Persian		2.220	1.919
American	607	200	9,048
Egyptian and African		37,740	26,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		468	3,487
Total		14,012 23,63,214	22,50,920

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Mar.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,858	3,54,467	3,38,523
Japan & China ..	6,993	12,02,733	10,70806
Coast Ports		18,437	12,553
Up country by Rail. ..		74 598	8,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49,051	109,215
Total ..		11,851 17,01,880	15,39,549

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 20.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 4.000

Futures at New York:—

May	18.60	—.12
July	18.11	—.13
October	17.49	—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	19.10	—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.27	—.10

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	18.26	—.11
October	16.21	—.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17 1/2
Silver Foreign Mined 65 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Mar. 20.

Futures at New York.—

May	18.60	—.12
July	18.11	—.13
October	17.49	—.06
December	17.17	—.05

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

C.Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	9.44	—.03
July	9.36	—.02
October	9.14	—.02
December	9.02	—.02

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 19.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	18.72	+.07
July	18.24	+.06
October	17.55	+.03
December	17.22	+.06

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, March 19.

May	9.47	+.02
July	9.38	+.01
October	9.16	+.01
December	9.04	+.01

London, March 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8 dull.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	9.52	.02
May	9.45	
July	9.35	—.02
October	9.14	—.01
January	9.03	+.01
March	9.02	+.02

EGYPTIANS:—

May	14.45	+.15
July	14.30	+.10
November	14.35	+.15

London, March 18.

Exchange Belgium	120.93
Exchange Athens	357.30

Cuban Sugar March sellers 10/10½.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

March	9.53—.03
April	9.44—.03
May	9.44—03
June	9.38—.03
July	9.36—.02
August	9.27—.02
September	9.20—.02
October	9.14—.02
November	9.02—.02
December	9.02—.02
January	9.01—.03
February	9.00—.03
March	9.01—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 20.

March	14.55—.19
April	14.40—.19
May	14.30—.19
June	14.22—.20
July	14.15—.20
August	14.15—.20
September	14.15—.20
October	14.23—.14
November	34.23—.14
December	14.18—.14
January	14.13—.14
February	14.13—.14
March	14.13—.14

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 20.

Barletta Russo 61lbs. A/M. sellers 50/3
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2lbs. M/A. sellers 48/9
Tone: Quiet.
Australian M/A. quoted 54
Tone:—Wheat Afloat 2,575,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
M/A. sellers 14 1/8
A/M. sellers 14 1/8
M/J. sellers 14 1/4
Linseed Tone Quiet:—
Cottonseed Bombay:—
M/A. sellers 7 1/2
Castorseed Bombay:—
A/M. sellers 18
Linseed Bombay:—
M/A. nominal 17 3/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 1/2 A/M. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 M/A. selles.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18 5/8 A/M. seller.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £20 7/8 A/M. seller.

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 20.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 20.

Para River Fine, Spot A/M. nominal 29
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29 3/4 buyers 30 1/4 sellers.
Tone:—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F. Colcutta:—
July/Sept. sellers 15
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/3
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/2 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. 15/3 1/4

METALS.

London, Mar. 20.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 3/16
Copper Brazters £75 1/2
Yellow Metal 69 3/4
Hard Spelter 31
Corrugated Sheets £16

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £124 1/2.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4
National Bank £48
P. & O. Bank £9 3/8
Eastern Bank £5 15/16

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 16 to 16/3

London, Mar. 20.

Paris 13,800
Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China small buyers offerings small.
Warsaw 37.00
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. 3/12/25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90/4.
5 per sent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 104/.
3 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102
Tone of market:—Firm.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 20.

Ready:—21-6-6.
Vaida—Chitor—Opening 27-7-6, at 6 p.m. 21-6-6.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21-7-6, at 6p.m. 21-7-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor—Opening—0-1-0.
Vaida Chitor Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 20.

Ready:—68-5.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 68-5, at 6 p.m. 68-5.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 68-7, at 6 p.m. 68-7.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-6-0.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 0-1410.
Tone:—Market Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 995
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1065
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 1050.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 126.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 121.60.
London Rome Liras 121.60
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet. Dull.

London, Mar. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16
Bar Gold 84/4 11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 30 1/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 20.

Funding Loan per cent. 1960/90 £87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £107 3/8
Conversion Loan £74 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 54 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 53 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 20.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 20.

Sovereigns ready 13/6/0
Sovereigns ready 13/6/3.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/5/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/7/6

London, March 19.

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 29-2.
Silver forward d. 30-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China bought. Cash firm, forward not overstrong. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1/1
Healds-Elastic Rs. 22
Healds-Wire Rs. 4
Reeds Rs. 0/2/6
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 9
Sizing flannel 72 in. Rs. 4/6
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1/2/6
Bandings-tubular Rs. 1/11/6
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1/4/6
Robbins-Slubbing Japanese Rs. 25
Robbins-Rovings Japanese Rs. 18
Bobbings-Ring twist 5" Rs. 5/12
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 6
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Rs. 5/8
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/12
Prices continued to be quiet. Healds and Reeds kept unaltered. Bandings saw a downward trend. Japanese Bobbins have had no further fluctuations. Woollen goods are dull.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic Rs. 18
Soda Sulphate Rs. 10/4
Soda Hydrosulphate Rs. 9/11/6
Soda Bichromate Rs. 28
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/8/5
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/8/3
Salt Epsom Rs. 4
Salt Glauber Rs. 4
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/3/10
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 3/10
Chloride Zinc English Rs. 19
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/6
Acid Oxalic Rs. 24
Sago Flour Rs. 13
Farina Rs. 12/12
Maize Starch Rs. 12/12
Dextrine Rs. 17/8
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 7
Litharge Rs. 49
Alum of Chrome Rs. 16
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 33
Sugar lead White Rs. 40
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11
Sago flour kept firm while Farina saw renewed weakness in rates. Demand was quite animated but the heavy arrivals in the market, and the lower Home quotations have made the stock holders eager to unload at ruinous rates. Zinc Chloride, Bichromate of Potash, Aniline Salt and other dyeing and sizing chemicals are practically steady without any changes in values. The market is very dull, and no further fluctuations have been witnessed in the course of this week. The tone is very quiet.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 20.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 3
Finix	No. 6½	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 10 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11 3
Japan	No. 20	0 13 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 6 3

SHARE MARKET.

March 20.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates and advanced to Re. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8 and remained flat the whole day. Practically there was nothing doing in the market and the appearance was like a Holiday. Hydros lagged down to Rs. 940 sellers on account of rumour of Rs. 30 dividend. The Tata Power declined to Rs. 385 sellers.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	72-8 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	72-8 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	52
Central	25	1¾	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	386 4
Union	7½	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9 13
Central India Mining.	10	4 ½	30 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	36 4
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	62 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	47 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	835 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143 XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82 xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	140
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—0Y		8 14

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	560
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,900	..	875
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	114 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	941 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	382 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	950
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	210
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	800 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 xD
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	555
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 xD

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	139
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	11
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	135
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum ..	..Sh.	8 0	4 0 4 12 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	185
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	640
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. Ist ..	100	6 p.c.y	107 8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	44 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15 12
Thacker	50	..	12 8
Telephone	50	1y	20 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 14
New India	25	1y	14 0
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	2 10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	911-4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	380
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	45
Century	100	20y	396 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	498 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	55
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	7-8y	130
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	201 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	695
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	277 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	160
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295
Fazulbhoy	250	25	882 8
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27
Gokak	100	5	116 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	183 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12 8	390
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	75
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	75
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	115
Kilachand	25	..	4 4
Kohinoor	500	..	975
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	34
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	..	205
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	95
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2300
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	342 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	517 8
Phoenix	100	15	430
Planet	100	..	8
Premier	100	.	62 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350
Simplex	250	..	150
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	495
Swan	100	nil	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2025
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					405
Bombay Cotton					355
Bombay Dyeing	912-8	912-8	907-8		911-4
Century ..	397-8	398-12	395		396-4
Central India ..	497-8	496-8	496-4		496-4
Colaba Land					130
Crescent					201-4
Edward Sassoon					165
Fazulbhoy ..	883-12	883-12	881-4		882-8
Finaly					130
Globe					30
Gokak					116-4
Indian Bleaching					187-8
Indore Malwa					390
Kohinoor					975
Madhowjee					115
Mathuradas					170
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					112-8
New Great ..	343-12	343-12	340		342-8
Pearl	517-8	518-12	516-4		517-8
Pabany					277-8
Pehoenix					430
Simplex	151-4	151-4	150		150
Swadeshi ..	493-4	496-4	493-12		495
Swan Mills					160
Tata Mill					107-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					130
Bombay Steam					140
Tram Co., Ord.					114-6
Bundi Cement					9-14
Central India Mining					30-12
Indian Cement					36-4
Katni Cement Ord.					52-8
Shivarajpur					47-8
Tata Hydro ..	942-8	943-12	940		941-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord. ..					44-6
Tata Iron & Steel Def.					15-12

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 20.

Brass, English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass, English	1½	55 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	55 8 0
Brass, English	2	55 8 0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	53 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 20

Copper French	¾ to 2	57 12 0
Copper German	¾	57 8 0
Copper German	1	58 0 0
Copper German	1¼	59 0 0
Copper American	1½	59 0 0
Copper American	1¾	59 0 0
Copper American	2	59 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 12 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		57 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Lead Rangoni		25 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1 3/4 to 2		59 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1¼		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		57 12 0

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INDIAN ART.

MR. FYZEE RAHMIN'S LECTURE.

IS HE OPPOSED TO BOMBAY SCHOOL?

The second lecture delivered by Mr. Faizie Rehman on "Indian Art" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday evening proved a lively affair. The promise given by Mr. Rahmin at the first lecture to answer questions on the second occasion was interpreted by some that Saturday's meeting was called primarily to give opportunities to the audience to have their questions answered, by the lecturer, and some of them insisted that the questions should precede the lecture. The President Mr. Jayakar, after ascertaining from the Secretary that what was announced for the evening was a lecture ruled that Mr. Rahmin was entitled to begin with his lecture, but left it to the lecturer's choice to follow any course he liked. Mr. Rahmin accordingly began with his lecture which he promised to make as short as possible to give ample time for questions at the end.

The interest of the lecture considerably suffered from the fact that the slides illustrating the subject could not be shown owing to the difficulty of getting the lantern, and it was decided to have another lecture arranged when the necessary facilities for the slides could be procured.

Mr. Rahamin said that no production which did not express the sentiments and idnes of India had a right to be called Indian art. Indian art had a variety of indigenous materials to draw upon viz., nature, religion, legend, etc., which lent colour to it. It was strange that the first name associated with painting in India was a woman, Chitralekha the maid of honour to the Princess Usha. Chitralekha had once a dream in which she saw the grandson of Krisana, and being asked to describe the latter she drew the picture. This was the first attempt at painting in Indian history, and that was several centuries before the Christian era. Mr. Rahmin then referred to the cannons of Indian Painting as enumerated by a historian of the seventeenth century. Knowledge of appearance, correct proportions, action of feelings on the human body, simple truth and the technique of handling the brush—these laws were practised even in China.

The ideal of Indian art, proceeded Mr. Rahmin, was selflessness—the same ideal of Yoga that was also found in the literature, poetry and philosophy of India. Mere imitation of nature was unintelligible, but when nature was combined with imagination, it produced the "idealism" which was the characteristic feature of Indian art, as contrasted with the "realism" of Western art. It was, therefore, not correct to say that everything that was produced in India was Indian art unless it expressed the peculiarities of Indian art.

The President, in thanking the lecturer, said that Mr. Rahmin was entitled to criticise the Bombay art as an imitation of the West, but he ought to have illustrated it by lantern slides so that even a layman could understand the difference between Indian and Western Art. Mr. Jayakar then referred to the exquisite delicacy and fragility which were associated with womanly beauty in Indian art. It was a kind of divine nothingness that was in striking contrast to the objective materialism of Western art. No art, said Mr. Jayakar, could thrive except in the teeth of opposition, and he hoped some good would result from the conflict of Mr. Rahmin's School with the Bombay School. He, however, warned these differences should not be allowed to be exploited by the enemies of Indian art.

Questions were then invited from the audience.

ESSENTIALS OF INDIAN ART.

The first question was what Mr. Rahmin meant by Indian art—whether it was purely the original Hindu art, or as it was gradually influenced and enriched by the subsequent contact with the Rajput and Mogul art.

The lecturer explained that by Indian art he meant the original Indian art as it progressed from time to time by the interaction of the Moghuls and other peoples who came to India. These alien influences could be safely assimilated by Indian art without impairing it, because there was no incongruity or foreign about them. While there was such a marked incongruity between Indian and Western art that they could not be similarly treated.

The President then asked the logical question arising out of this explanation as to what principles differentiated Indian art from Western art.

Mr. Rahmin replied that the dominant feature of Western art was light and shade which were employed to give prominence to effect, while Indian art was a pure art of lines which eliminated light and shade and all other details.

The President then said that without the illustrations on the screen, Mr. Rahmin's explanations could not be properly appreciated by the audience. He, therefore, proposed that Mr. Rahmin should give a third lecture when the materials for the lantern slides were available, and all questions on the subject, be kept in abeyance till then. This was agreed to by the audience.

Mr. K. H. Vakil then referred to a statement made by the lecturer at the previous lecture to the effect that a European gentleman had declared Indian art as worthless, and wanted to know who that gentleman was.

Mr. Rahmin replied that he had no particular gentleman in view, but only alluded to the general opinion held by Europeans.

Mr. Vakil then asked whether it was true that the Delhi architects had closed certain wall-places intended for mural paintings, because the authorities thought that they could not find Indian artists who could paint them.

Mr. Rahmin said that a prejudice existed against Bombay art, on account of which he was handicapped. But the authorities, knowing that he was opposed to Bombay art, gave him the work.

The President then asked whether he got the opportunity on the understanding that he was not to do anything that was associated with Bombay art. If such was the case, said Mr. Jayakar, it was the greatest reflection on Bombay art.

Mr. Rahmin replied that no condition was made with him. The authorities knew his opposition to the Bombay school, and the prejudice against it neither helped nor hindered him.

The President then observed that there was an impression that Mr. Rahmin, after having taken the advantage of the temporary popularity of the Bombay school, was now deprecating it. That meant that he was now kicking the ladder by which he rose. If this was correct, Mr. Rahmin must make good his charge against Bombay art by illustrating his criticisms in the next lecture.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF SPORTS

LONDON, March 19.

The International Rugby Board meeting has resolved to hold an Imperial Conference annually beginning from 1926 in November or December which will consist of an International Board having two representatives from each of the following Dominions: New Zealand, New South Wales and South Africa.

The Imperial Conference will consider the suggested amendments to the laws and rulings thereunder. It is desirable that representatives should be then living in the Dominion they represent and expenses of the representatives should be borne by the Unions concerned.

The consideration of the New South Wales visit to England was adjourned.—Reuter.

BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE.

LONDON, March 19.

The following is the latest betting on Lincolnshire: 100 to 15 against Zionist; 9 to 1 against Donzelon; 10 to 1 against Nothing Venture; 13 to 1 against Lustucru, 100 to 7 against Dignity and Birchbrooms; 20 to 1 against Pasha and King Willow, (taken and offered); 20 to 1 against First Edition (offered 25 to 1 taken); 33 to 1 against Argeia (taken and offered.)

The following is latest betting on the Grand National:—6 to 1 against Spriz; 100 to 12 against Old Taybridge; 100 to against Silvo; 100 to 6 against Grecian Wave; 18 to 1 against Mount Etna (taken and offered); 20 to 1 against Knight of Wilderness (offered 25 to 1 taken.)—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEATS WALES.

LONDON, March 20.

At Wrexham in fine weather and before 4,000 spectators in Amateur Football. England beat Wales by 2 goals to 1.—Reuter's Special.

SEARCH FOR OBSERVATION STATION.

LONDON, March 19.

Washington.—Following his visit to Sahara and India in search of site for a new solar observation station in the Eastern Hemisphere, Mr. Abbott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has chosen the Khojak Pass in Baluchistan.—Reuter.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LORD MILNER.

LONDON, March 20.

A tablet with bas relief in Westminster Abbey, Foundation and Research fellowships and prizes for the study of Imperial development are suggested as a memorial to Lord Milner. Messrs. Amery, and Baldwin, Lord Balfour, Sir Otto (John) Beit, Lord Burnham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Carson, Sir A. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haig, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Jellicoe, Mr. Kipling and Lord Lansdowne are among the signatories to the appeal for a fund for this object.—Reuter Special.

MEDICAL STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Four hundred medical students attending the Medical College Hospital went on strike this morning. In an interview with a press representative, Colonel Fry, I.M.S., Principal of the College, said that a complete set of instruments had disappeared from the Operating Theatre and an exhaustive enquiry pointed to the conclusion that one of the students must be responsible for the theft which students thought impugned their honour. Patients would undoubtedly suffer by the strike as students were responsible for their care and attention.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major-General T. H. Symons with Mrs. Symons leaves Madras on 25th instant for Delhi, to take charge of his new appointment as Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

BOMBAY'S ACTING GOVERNOR

OATH ADMINISTERED TO SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

Since a cablegram has been received from England appointing Sir H. S. Lawrence acting Governor of the Presidency for four months, the swearing-in ceremony took place at the Secretariat on Saturday afternoon. The ceremonial was very simple and the oath was administered by the Chief Justice. Sir Henry arrived at the Secretariat accompanied by his staff, and he was received by the Chief Justice and members of Government. The Chief Secretary then formally asked permission for the ceremony to commence and the Chief Justice then administered the oath. In view of this temporary appointment, it is not likely that Sir H. S. Lawrence will retire in April, as was his intention to do. The question is: whether his services can now be extended, since he had already resigned.

C. P. NOTES.

A NEW NATIONALIST WEEKLY

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

A nationalist weekly paper will shortly comence publication at Nagpur under the editorship of Mr. N. R. Pendharpurker, B.A., LL.B.

The Registrar of the Nagpur University notifies that the Universities of Glasgow and Manchester are prepared at all times to carefully consider applicatons, from individual students of the Nagpur University intending to proceed to those Universities for exemptions. Each application will be considered on its merits.

LADY READING'S DONATION.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has been pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Chhindwara Women's Fund from out of the sasoon Charitable Fund.

It has been resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Agnes Henderson, by collecting a fund of not less than Rs. 15,000 and applying it to rebuild and extend the operation room at the Mure Hospital to be named "Dr. Henderson Operation Room". For the above purpose a committee has been formed consisting of Sir Bisesardas Daga, Chairman, R. B. Madhorao Deshpande, Honorary Secretary,

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING ON TO-MORROW.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber under the Presidentship of Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., President of the Chamber, on Tuesday (the 23rd instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gaiety Theatre, in order to protest against the policy of Government in the matter of the Back Bay Reclamation and to ask for an independent Commission of Inquiry. The public are invited to attend.

Among the speakers will be Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, H. P. Mody, Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. F. Nariman, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, G. B. Trivedi, R. G. Pradhan, G. B. Pradhan, and Dadubhai Desai.

Messrs. M. E. R. Malak, Secretaries and 7 members. The Committee earnestly requests the public to help it to raise the above amount.

There is a strong feeling among the residents of the Civil Station that there should be a separate municipality for the Civil Station, as their local affairs could not be well administered by a body in which the city members were in an overwhelming majority and where their special needs and interests were unlikely to receive proper attention.

THEFTS IN KHAR ROAD.

Mr. Jhabwala writes:—

Thefts have begun in the Khar Road Colony. Of course, the Police are living to cope with the situation with the help of what little force they command but the Municipality have still indefinitely postponed the lighting programme. On moon-light nights one could straggle out of the roads but on dark nights one loses himself in the maze. The thefts are a preliminary stage to dacoities. Therefore, before they become a common feature the Municipality of Bandra must, to exonerate themselves, provide the little population with immediate lights. The whole village would be one black speck of darkness in the night were it not for the tall light on the spire of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company that dimly shows the way. Suburban residents undergo all hardhips only for a quiet nap at night, but when they are deprived of this bliss also one does not know how unhappy they become and that also when they have their own self-government in the form of a Municipality.

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE TO GENEVA

The following telegram was sent by the Committee of the Indian Mercoants' Ciamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, on the 18th instant re: the appointment of non-Indians as employers' delegate and adviser at the forthcoming Sessions of the International Labour Conference at Geneva:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly protest against nomination of a non-Indian to represent interests of employers at the forthcoming Sessions of the International Labour Conference and at the nomination of a non-Indian even as an adviser to him. The Committee strongly feel such a nomination is in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution of Labour Conference and the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Indian Legislature, and also in contravention of the recent promise given by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons."

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR N. MACLEOD,

The Bombay Judicial Service Association has issued invitations for the function of presenting a farewell address to and a garden party to be given in honour of Sir Norman Macleod Chief Justice, on Sunday the 4th prox, at 5-30 p.m. at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

MR. HALAI'S PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

The following petition has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, Bombay by Mr. W. T. Halai, a Member of Shree Mahajan Association Limited, a Company Limited, by guarantee under the Indian Companies Act 1913.

The petition states among other things. The said association have their Bazar whereat the cotton merchants of Bombay and up-country cotton-growing centres, are carrying on their trade and hedging the same, against their sales or purchases up-country, or against their transactions in cotton in foreign markets. A very large section of the members of the East India Cotton Association were also doing business in what was then known as Katcha Khandi Bazar, and are still doing the same business in the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association Limited.

After the dislocation of the cotton trade due to the war the muddle made by a section of those engaged in the cotton trade your Excellency's Government were pleased to pass the "Cotton Contract Control Act" No. 1 of 1919 and appointed a Board known as the Cotton Control Board. The said Act was repealed by Act III of 1922 and on the 28th December 1922, the Government were pleased to pass Act XIV of 1922 known as the "Cotton Contract Act". The object of the said Act was to give certain rights and facilities to an Association which had since come into being known as "The East India Cotton Association Limited."

Sub-Section 2 of Section 1 of the said Act XIV of 1922, directed that the said Act shall remain in force for three years, and for such period thereafter as the Governor-in-Council may be notification direct."

By a Notification dated the 14th of December 1925 the Bombay Cotton Contract Act 1922 "XIV of 1922", it was directed that the said Act shall remain in force for a further period of 5 years.

After the issue of the notification aforesaid, on the afternoon of the 21st January the Bombay Police raided the office of the Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., took possession of their books, records, minute books etc., under an order issued under the hand of Sabaji Savant Officiating Superintendent of Police B Division, under Section 66 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 and at the same time the Bombay Police arrested from the said Chawl 354 persons out of the people who were there and took them to the Police Chowki escorted by Armed Police on the charge of gaming, and with the exception of a few persons who had not provided bail as required by the Police the rest of the arrested persons were enlarged on bail in the early morning of the 22nd January, and the same day they were put up before the Learned Third Presidency Magistrate. Two applications for remand have been made to the said Court and granted for the purposes of enabling police to carry on their investigation.

ALLEGATION AGAINST E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The petitioner understands that the actions aforesaid have been taken against Shri Mahajan Association Limited and its members and others at the instance and on the information of the East India Cotton Association Limited.

"As the Police were investigating this matter after the remand, the Petitioner sent to the Commissioner of Police a list of 154 persons all of whom are the Members of the East India Cotton Association Limited" as doing business in the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association Limited and enquired of him as to whether he was aware whether complaints to that effect had been before the Board of the said Association regarding the infringement of the by-laws but the matter was either hushed up, or because of the very influential parties being interested in the deal, no action was taken regarding such infringement.

The petitioner says that the major portion of the business put through by the collegues of your Petitioner in the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association has always been for and on behalf of the members of the said Association who hedge their sales of purchases in cotton in the Bazar what was formerly known as "Khandi Bazar". The said Bazar acted as the feeder of the Brokers' Association amalgamated with the East India Cotton Association Ltd., or as a part and parcel of the "East India Cotton Association Limited."

Since your Excellency's Government have been pleased to pass a legislative enactment for regulating cotton trade, and entrusted the management of the administrative machinery to the "East India Cotton Association Ltd.," it is highly desirable both in the interest of the trade and for equitable justice being given to all engaged in the trade that an inquiry might be directed to be made on the subject, of the administration of the said act by the said Association and in the truth or otherwise of the allegation repeatedly by made against its Board of the trade.

The Petitioner respectfully submits that it is highly desirable in the interest of trade especially as your Excellency's Government have been only recently pleased to direct the Cotton Contract Act, to remain in force for a further period of five years, and also in the interest of justice, that the question of how the bye-laws and in particular bye-law 48 of the said East India Cotton Association Ltd., sanctioned by your Excellency's Government are most flagrantly violated, be inquired into, and for that purpose an independent Committee of Inquiry appointed and the necessary directions given.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A large number of local Anglo-Indians enlisted as members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association after hearing Col. Gidney's address at Lahore on Saturday.

A deputation of Zemindars of the lands irrigated by the lower Bari Doab Canal in the Montgomery District waited on the Superintending Engineer at Montgomery on the 19th. After complaining of irregularities and shortage of canal water supply they urged that the subject of canals administration in so far as it affected the quantity of water supply should be thoroughly examined by the proposed Agricultural Commission.—A. P.

The Punjab Government have begun preparing new electoral rolls for the Provincial Council and Assembly. In this connection the Punjab Executive of the Swaraj Party have suggested various local Congress Committees to watch how the rolls are framed and to see that no qualified person is left unregistered.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message says:—The fifth session of the Provincial Liberal Conference that was to be held here in April under the Presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is postponed to August.—A. P.

Agreeing with the majority verdict of the Jury, the Sessions Judge of Barisal has sentenced three men, Haricharan Karmaker, Raicharan Sen and Lakshmicharan Sil to transportation for life on a charge of having murdered Biswesswar Saha and Durgacharan Pal.—A. P.

In a communication to the Press the Commissioner of Police, Madras, announces that he proposes to put into force from Monday next the recent Government orders regarding the pedestrians keeping strictly to pavements where such exist and to the extreme edge of roads and streets where as yet there are no pavements.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who was the principal guest at the North-Western Railway Annual Dinner at Burt Institute, Lahore, replying to the toast of guests gave an explanation of his reason for travelling by air occasionally. Sir Austen Hadow who was also a guest at dinner referred to the necessity of co-operation and loyalty to the working of railway and impressed upon all the importance of enthusiasm in their work.

Barcelona message says:—It is officially announced that nine members of Board of the Bar Association which was recently dessolved by an order of the Government have been exiled to different provinces.

L'Aiglon was scratched from the Lincolnshire Handicaps at nine on Saturday.

The report of the Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund shows that £395,000 were raised by the sale of poppies on the last Armistice Day which is an excess of 45,000 over the last year and that administrative costs were below five per cent.

It has been decided that the Fellowship of British Empire Exhibition should continue in existence, the new sphere of activity being to promote the "Buy Empire Goods" campaign.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa opened on Saturday the Wheeler Senate House presented to the Patna University by Raja Devalenandan Prasad Singh. The building has cost about Rs. 1,75,000 and is designed to commemorate the regime of Sir Henry Wheeler in this Province. His Excellency in his opening address paid a tribute to the public spirit and generosity of the donor.—A. P.

"DADDIES" AT OPERA HOUSE.

"Daddies" is the story of five bachelors. No, there is no inconsistency here. You see the "daddies" were all bachelors to begin with, confirmed and foresworn champions of the state of single blessedness. They became daddies by adopting a bevy of war orphans. The process of making a good dad out of a determined bachelor is exemplified in all its delicious humour in the screen version of David Belasco's great stage success "Daddies" at the Royal Opera House this week.

The story opens with five heart-free college men who decide that there shall be no place for women in their happy journeys through life. They thereupon form a bachelor club which demands a five thousand dollar contribution from any member who seeks his release from the club for matrimonial purposes.

From its inception the club is a success. However, certain women members of the club members' semi immediate family bring pressure to which they claim the club typifies. In a measure to deflect this torrent of criticism, the members decide to adopt a war orphan each. Then the fun begins. Jumping into the sacred state of fatherhood by the adoption route has its complications. The situations are mirth provoking in the extreme. These situations finally reach a climax where the would-be bachelors agree to marry and so end the bachelors' club.

BHAGINI SAMAJ ART EXHIBITION.

The programme of last Saturday was a huge success, and judged by the sale of tickets, about 3,000 people visited the exhibition, the majority of them being women and children. The programme included children's fancy dress carnival. There were 58 entries. One could see a general originality in the dresses which were both neat and tasteful. There was a wonderful variety of colours and the visitors were immensly pleased with the show.

A large number of prizes, 27 in all, were declared and awarded. After the prizes were awarded, the children were treated to light refreshment and all competitors were given consolation prizes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-49 p.m.

Condor Tennis Tournament, Y.M.C.A. Court, 5 p.m.

Agah Khan Hockey Tournament—B.B. and C.I. Ry., (Ajmer) vs. Eastern Telegraphs, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 23.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchant's Chamber to protest against the Development Scandal, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m.

Bombay Vigilance Association Annual General Meeting, Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

ANDHERI GURUKUL.

The annual gathering of the Andheri Gurukul when new students will be admitted will take place on the 2nd 3rd and 4th proximo.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I. P. Ry. Regt. (A.F.I.) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. Naringa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 28th inst. instead of 21st. inst.

SHASTRI K. RANCHHOD'S DISCOURSES.

Shastri Kashinath Ranchhod will give public discourses on Vad Shidhant Prakasak-Shree Shanker Digvijay, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. in Bhuleshwar Temple every day till 12th prox.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Colaba to adopt report of the work done during the year 1925 and to elect new Managing Committee for 1926.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MILL.

The annual general meeting of the Currimbhoy Mill Women's Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 O'clock in the Reeling Department of the Mills, when the work of adoption of the annual balance sheet, distribution of profit and election of the Managing Committee will be done. Mr. Jooma Somji, Manager, Currimbhoy Mills will preside.

KURLA AND NEW RY. STATION.

Under the auspices of of the Chuna Bathi Residents' Association, a public meeting of the inhabitants will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Taja Oil Mills Building (Kurla) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in connection with the erection of a new Railway Station near the locality. The public are therefore requested kindly to attend the meeting. Some prominent National leaders have kindly consented to address on the occasion.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Liberal Union, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of the "Leader," Allahabad, and the General Secretary of the Liberal Federation of India, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, on "Parties and Methods". Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

DR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association Shamsul-ulema Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a lecture on "A visit to some monuments of ancient and Persia and History as read upon these monuments" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and all are cordially invited to attend.

CHITRAKUT MAHANT'S MEDICINE.

Mr. P. S. Pudnaik writes from Anjunga:—It is announced that the Chitarakut Mahant is again distributing medicines freely on the coming Purnima day. Having availed myself of the last opportunity and finding cent per cent. relief (on conditions of strict adherence to the prescription) from an incurable cough of which I had left all hopes. I appeal to all those sufferers to avail themselves of the coming event".

REV. DR. ELY'S SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Indian Ministers' Union of Bombay consisting of the Indian Protestant pastors of the city, has arranged a special series of services under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. James B. Ely, a prominent American preacher and lecturer. Dr. Ely has just been touring North India and has met with a remarkably favourable reception from all classes.

The services began at the Ambroli Church, Girgaum, Sunday morning and the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, Sunday night. The further programme for the week consists of services for Christian workers every morning at 7-30 and for the public every evening at 6-30.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday these services will be held in the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla. On Tuesday and Thursday they will be held in the M. E. Centenary Church, Grant Road.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

NAME-GIVING CEREMONY.

The Name-giving Ceremony of the new born child of Mr. B. D. Waydande a worker of the Poona D. C. Mission Society was celebrated on Monday the 15th instant according to the rites of the Brahmo Samaj. Rev. Mr. V. R. Shinde B. A., conducted the Divine service on the occasion.

The child being female was named as "Subhadra". People of all castes and creeds witnessed the Ceremony. Among those who were present, were Mr. and Mrs. Patade, Messrs. Gaikwad, Ghogre Subedar Ghatge, Jacob Samson, H. B. Gaikwad. The function was terminated after the distribution of sweet meats and pansupari and flowers.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MATANG CONFERENCE.

The third Session of the Bombay Presidency Matanga (Depressed) Conference will be held on the 4th April 1926 at Talegaon (Dhamdhere) Taluqua Shirur, District Poona under the Presidentship of the local leader Mr. Yeshwantrao Mandojirao Dhamdhere. All interested especially the members of the Matange Community and other sympathisers are cordially requested to attend.

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PROTEST AGAINST DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held under the auspices of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the GAIETY THEATRE under the Presidentship of Mr. LALJI NARANJI, M.L.C., President of the Chamber. All are cordially invited to attend. Among the speakers will be Sir Dinshaw Petit, Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, H. P. Mody, Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. F. Nariman, Hussenbhoy A. Lalji, G. B. Trivedi, R. G. Pradhan, G. B. Pradhan and Dadubhai Desai.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1926.

TRAGIC FUTILITY.

The question of reforms in the North West Frontier Province has served to keep alive the communal canker that is eating into the vitals of our body-politic. The debate on it in the Assembly, which ended on Friday, engendered, on the whole, less heat than was apprehended and the Hindu and Muslim members who took part in it deserve, with one or two unfortunate exceptions, to be congratulated on the restraint exercised by them. On the result of the debate, however, neither the Hindus nor the Muslims have reason to congratulate themselves. For, if it has brought into relief one thing it is the successful diplomacy of the Government who have managed to maintain their attitude of a cynically amused spectator of the two communities ranged into two hostile camps. The resolution which asked for the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province has been carried despite the opposition of the Hindus. The Muslim members, evidently, are gratified at this triumph which was rendered possible by the clever stroke of the Home Member, who declared that, while the members of the Executive Council would remain neutral on the question, the other official members would be free to vote as they liked. The Hindu members also, it seems, are expected to feel gratified at the result. For, did not the Home Member add that the "question what, if any, and in what direction, constitutional advance can be given in the N. W. Frontier Province has been and is under the consideration of the Government" and that no definite decision had been arrived at and would be arrived at or announced till the Government were satisfied that they had come to a right conclusion and that the moment for its announcement was ripe? Thus, without deciding anything that marks a real advance on the present position the Government have widened the gulf between the two communities on this thorny question.

Mr. Jinnah had asked the Government to make a clear declaration and say either that they would not act on the Bray Report or that they would. The majority of the Bray Committee, which included all the Muslim members, had recommended the extension of the reforms to the Frontier Province. What was the Home Member's reply to this demand for a clear declaration? This that the Government had decided that the N. W. Frontier Province would remain a separate province and that it must, therefore, look to itself in due course to complete its stature as a separate province, but they had not come to any decision regarding the question of constitutional advance. This was a characteristic bureaucratic reply the implications of which, we trust, will not be lost on both Hindu and Muslim communalists. It means that the Muslims are to be buoyed up with the hope of reforms in the Province which will not be re-amalgated with the Punjab while the Hindus are to be pacified with the assurance that the Government are in no hurry about bringing that province in line with the rest of the country; and that, in the meanwhile, the two communities will be kept busy with the bone of contention thus thrown in their midst. How long will Hindu and Muslim communalists permit their preoccupation with narrow sectarian interests to blind them to the national need for freedom? If they had taken the right view of this question of reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province they would have had ample ground to expose the character of the autocracy that stands between them and their emancipation instead of finding in it an opportunity to aggravate the existing communal differences. For, after all, what is really wrong with the N. W. Frontier? It is that the province is governed under a system more autocratic and reactionary than that prevailing in the rest of the country. That system is the direct outcome of the partition effected by Lord Curzon whereby the people of the province have been kept deprived of the benefits of contact with their more progressive brethren in the Punjab. Therefore, what is imperatively required is the undoing of the wrong done by Lord Curzon by re-amalgamating the N. W. Frontier Province with the Punjab, a step that will give the people of that province the same share in the management of their affairs as is enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen elsewhere.

This solution will in no way jeopardise the interests of Muslims, because they will continue to be in effective majority in the amalgamated Province. The Hindu communalists, who oppose the extension of reforms to the N. W. Frontier Province merely through fear of the Muslim majority, take up an attitude which is both unpatriotic and unfair to their Muslim fellow-countrymen. But the Muslims cannot, with reason, ignore the fact that the situation of the N. W. Frontier Province as the Gateway of India requires that the guarding of that Gateway should be a co-operative endeavour of both the communities. This co-operative endeavour, without which it is vain to expect either peace or progress in the country as a whole, cannot be secured without agreement, based on the principle of give and take, as regards the administration of the Province. The future of the Frontier Province can satisfactorily be determined only if both Hindus and Muslims abandon their respective communal standpoints and think nationally. If they thought nationally on the subject they would realise the tragic futility of fighting for the crumbs of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which are a cruel mockery of the country's need, and the wisdom of the attitude adopted by the Swaraj Party. That attitude was clearly defined by Pundit Motilal Nehru in his statement issued to the rump of the Assembly. Pundit Motilal pointed out that so far as the main principle is concerned, namely, that the present sham Reforms should be replaced by real self-government, it applies fully to all parts of India including the settled districts of the N. W. Frontier and that while full consideration should be given to special circumstances or administrative requirements in applying this principle to any particular province, the final decision will not be swayed by the fact that any particular community is in a majority or minority in that province. A settlement based on the principles enunciated by Pundit Motilal will at once satisfy the claims of the Muslims and allay the fears of the Hindus without jeopardising the interests of the country.

BROUGHT TO BAY.

When under the Montford "Reforms" the initiative of choosing the Ministers was vested in the Governor of a Province, observant critics of that very shadowy gift of "self-government" were prompt in pointing out that this very fact of lack of the public right to decide who would be the Ministers meant the negation of democracy. In the sham "Parliaments" set up in India administrative heads would pick out men to be Ministers, whose only qualification would be that they would be subservient to the bureaucracy and quite amenable to the doctrine of perpetuating British control through the policy of divide and rule. Of any real sense of responsibility as public servants many of them would not have the ghost of an idea. The choice of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav by Baron Lloyd of Back Bay notoriety amply illustrates the contention of these critics.

What a woeful and mischievous lack of responsibility it is in a Minister of the Crown to attempt to gloss over the enormity of his offence against public decency as well as official propriety by refusing to apologise in a straightforward manner for his mistake! Mr. Jadhav's very serious mistake was to give out in public the contents of an "interview" between himself and the Governor of Bombay. The contents of that interview were certified at first to be correct by him. When interpellated in the Legislative Council as regards various conclusions which must follow if the views expressed in that interview are correct, Mr. Jadhav makes a sorry attempt to wriggle out of the unpleasant business. Did he or did he not state as President of the Non-Brahmin Confederation at Madras in December, last year, that Sir Leslie Wilson was watching the growth of the Non-Brahmin movement not only in this Presidency but also in C. P. and Berar and Madras and that he, Mr. Jadhav, was permitted by him to go to Berar to start the Non-Brahmin movement there? The Minister of Education answers: "His Excellency might be in a position to reply"; but he has no option after further heckling but to admit that the reply was in the negative to the question whether the Governor had said to him that the Non-Brahmin movement "already stood for real democracy and that it was the people's party". Brought to bay, Mr. Jadhav has exhibited his lack of appreciation of even the most elementary duty of a responsible official, namely, to make statements which are valid in fact. The least he can now do is to resign, as some humble reparation to the public for having misled it for such a long while.

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

LABOUR AND BENGAL ORDINANCE.

(BY PULIN SEAL)

LONDON, March 4.

The systematic boycott by the British press, with the exception of a limited few, of the news of the Bengal Ordinance prisoners' hunger strike in Mandalay jail, may give some idea of the grip which the Imperialist agencies have on these instruments responsible for creating public opinion. The "Manchester Guardian" alone to my knowledge published Reuter's line of report on the debate in the Assembly which followed Mr. Goswami's adjournment motion. The "Daily Herald" describes the matter in two articles from its Indian correspondent. The comment at the end of the "Sunday Worker's" report—which is from its own Calcutta correspondent—that the Labour Government itself was responsible, will not be very pleasing to the rank and file of the British Labour Movement. But such a remark is necessary, if not for anything else, at least for the reason that that alone will draw the attention of the British Workers to the iniquities which are being perpetrated in their name in India. The hands of the officials of the Labour party are tied, as the Ordinance first came into existence during the Secretaryship of Lord Olivier, first 'Labour' Indian Secretary. I understand, however, that real pressure could be brought to bear on them if the Labour Organisations were cognisant of the facts of the case; in which case it would be possible for them to pass resolutions urging their leaders to repudiate the principle of the Bengal Ordinance and to declare that it was a mistake committed through administrative hurry. This at least is the feeling among certain of the back benches of the Labour Party but for obvious reasons they are hardly in a position to impose their views on the official party.

Deputation to Lord Birkenhead.

The deputation which waited on Lord Birkenhead last Tuesday regarding the Ordinance prisoners, was partly due to the back bench pressure for which the recent Labour Manifesto is not a little responsible, I have heard it remarked that there is no reason why the Labour Members who do not know anything about the Ordinance should be held responsible for the promulgation of such a liberty-killing Ordinance in India—indeed it was asserted that something at any rate must be done to secure its repeal.

It is, however, necessary for the Indian Nationalist organisations to state clearly, specifically and unequivocally the reasons which they think must have prompted the Government to resort to this method of repression, if, as it is believed, the Ordinance was directed against the Swarajist Party a definite statement to that effect with circumstantial evidence must be made by all prominent Indian politicians and communicated to the British Labour Movement. The Government must be on the defensive and should put in the queer position of letting go by default such statements or refute them.

India and Locarno Pact.

I understand that a question in the House of Commons on India and the Locarno Pact was disallowed on the ground that the Indian Legislative Assembly was statutically in a position to discuss it. In any case, it was pointed out to the member who tried to raise the question that there was no reason why its discussion could not take place in the Assembly. This coupled with an instance which I pointed out in my last article shows how the reforms have given effective immunity from any kind of criticism to certain actions of the Indian Government. There is, of course, also the further fact that technically a matter coming under the Transferred Department in India cannot be raised in the House of Commons. This takes us to the much vexed Bombay reclamation scheme on which questions may be disallowed on the technical ground that it comes under the category of Transferred Subjects.

Cabinet and Germany.

The riddle of the Cabinet crisis over Britain's attitude to the admission of fresh members besides Germany for permanent seats in the Council of the League of Nations has not yet been solved. Sir Austin Chamberlain has without doubt been in a dilemma. It is believed in political circles that he has given his personal word to M. Briand to support the claims of Poland and Spain. Brazil is supposed to be another candidate. The difficulty is there has been a Tory revolt which has been growing in volume and intensity.

It would, however, be saying too much though it has been stated in certain organs of the British press—that the members of the Cabinet who were opposed to giving Sir Austen Chamberlain an absolutely free hand in his mission to Geneva, have definitely made it a question of resignation. The Labour Party has raised a hue and cry against what they think to be an attempt to break the spirit, if not the letter, of the Locarno Pact. In a speech at Carnarvon on Saturday, Mr. Ramsay MeDonald said—"I cannot conceive a more mischievous diplomatic move, a move that may lead to more evil consequences than that our country should have dallied with the idea or the proposal that when Germany comes into the League of Nations next month, one two or three other Powers will at the same time come into the League in order to make weight against Germany. That is destroying Locarno.... I am perfectly convinced that if we allow this bargaining, this attempt to make a Council composed of unions or alliances, all nations consulting together and then voting together when the time comes—the whole spirit of the League of Nations is gone, and we shall have left only a League in name and we shall be back to the old balance of power, and the old alliances."

There seems to be one of the two ways out of the difficulty; first if the question of the admission of the other nations be postponed until another meeting of the Assembly or M. Briand releases Sir Austin Chamberlain from the pledge which he is supposed to have received.

Sir Austin's whole attitude on the matter was described in a speech which he delivered to the League of Nations' Parliamentary Committee on Tuesday last. He emphatically repudiated the suggestion that there was any question of any State being brought on to the Council as a counterpoise to Germany. But in his opinion there was sound argument for increasing the permanent membership, seeing that under the Locarno agreement it was possible that Germany herself and all the present permanent members, except Japan, would be regarded as interested parties, therefore unable to vote, if a dispute under the Locarno Treaty came before the Council.

THE INDIAN STUDENT IN ENGLAND.

Every year the population of Indian students in England increases. Many of our best men from the Indian universities go to England still—either for the Bar or for qualifying themselves for the Imperial Services. I have noticed that there has been an aversion to entering the Indian Civil Service on the part of a few brilliant products of our higher educational system in India. These interesting exceptions have chosen to qualify for a business career. But the number is far too small. Very small still but perceptibly growing is the number of those electing to take up a technical career. Medicine attracts a good few. But though the lure of the I. C. S. seizes upon the book-worms, the great majority go and qualify for the Bar.

Is there any recognised centre for them in London, where so many of them congregate, where they can exchange ideas, meet some cultured Englishmen and Englishwomen who are polite enough to disguise their colour-prejudice? The Indians have their own associations in the University centres and the Indian Majlis in Cambridge is a well-known body.

But in London I am interested to notice that a place, which was once looked upon as a "Police Thana" by the young Indians, is developing into a centre of attraction to many of our youth abroad. The Sixth Annual Report of the Indian Student's Union and Hostel offers absorbing reading. I wish it were not so much a report on stereotyped lines. It would interest many more readers in India if it told them more of what happened at the various debates, and study conferences and lectures where men of the type of Fenner-Brockway and Laurence Binyon, and Philip Kerr, and women like Miss Edith Sitwell and Miss Maude Royden gave the strangers within the gate the benefit of their advice and experience. A short summary of the more important lectures would certainly make the report more readable.

L.

TRIFLES.

I was delighted to learn from "Lax" of the discovery of the new brain tonic—Gaddho. But then there are so many of these brain tonics that one gets supicious about them. They cannot be all so very good as their advertisers make them out to be.

* * *

But "Lax" has just handed me two eagerly solicited testimonials. He does not believe, says "Lax", in unsolicited ones. None such exists, he tells me in strict confidence. I am much impressed by the following, which I cannot withhold from my readers. I know "Lax" will be only too glad of the publicity given to them.

* * *

The first is an extract from a letter from Lt.-Col. Dashem, now retired from Indian Service. He writes from "The Nirvana" Stoneleigh, Surrey, to his nephew, a subaltern in India. ". . . And now, my dear Rolly, how goes it", the extract says, "don't overdo it, my dear fellow, and, by the way, why not try Gaddho? I had a try at it myself some twenty years ago. It went by another name then—you know what these patent medicines are!—As a judge in India, I was worried by what those blighters, the lawyers, used to call their la—points. I took Gaddho, and will you believe it, I became impervious to all arguments?"

* * *

The extract is far too long. And I have already quoted a good deal from it. But here is another testimonial, a short, telegraphic one from a gentleman much interested in the ensuing election for co-opting ten Corporators. He has telegraphed to "Lax"—"Admire Gaddho immensely. Want all co-option candidates try it. Those defeated will sustain shock well".

* * *

Teacher: "What is a Court of Law?"

Smart Pupil: "It is a place where they dispense with justice".

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

"A Streak of Old Adam."

Mr. Amery, the British Colonial Secretary, is apparently in cheerful mood over the set-back to the League's struggle for international amity. What had happened at Geneva is no "terrible catastrophe." Very kindly he takes the trouble to explain to those who believe that it was such a catastrophe, that the League of Nations is a very human institution "in which side by side with a great deal of genuine goodwill there was naturally a strong streak of old Adam." One would like to know who has been responsible for allowing the "strong streak of old Adam" to come out so unpleasantly and spoil some real work for the promotion of peace? Does not the fault lie with the Imperialist Powers? As the Labour Party in England, when it was in office but unfortunately not in power, realised and as Mariel Semlat in his illuminating book "La Victore en Deroute, Defeated Victory," convincingly shows, it is the working class population in each country which will be compelled to take the matter of promoting international concord seriously in hand. Capitalist Governments have their own game to play in which discord plays a considerable part.

A Frank Admission.

In the March number of the "Contemporary Review" Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson has drawn a very interesting and thought-provoking picture of the South African Native, his political ambitions, and his economic importance to the land which the Whites have snatched away from him and which they want to develop as their own by compelling him to accept a slave status. The Natives' as Mr. Dawson points out, is "the son of the soil; his natural habitat is the veld, and a pastoral life, however primitive and stagnant, is the life of his choice". This far seeing critic of the Native policy of the South African Government considers that the early Dutch settlers made the mistake of "running the Cape Colony with slave labour" and when slavery was abolished, the Natives continued to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Whites. To-lay out of the 488,000 labourers on the 80,000 European farms "nine out of ten are Natives and only one in nine European" and he frankly admits that "owing to the operation of a so far illegal colour bar, which the Government is just now converting into a bad law" the Native will not be allowed to do any other work than unskilled and menial labour.

Candid Critics.

Mr. Dawson observes that docile and obedient as the Native has been for generations, his patience with existing conditions is being severely tried. And he draws attention to the fact that there are Natives "who no longer entertain either the old awe or the old respect for the Europeans". He thinks that in this they are "not altogether unjustified." They have heard of "Self-Determination" and, according to Mr. Dawson, although the Native, when he heard about it during the war, "knew just as little as its authors what the precious phrase was intended to mean, it at once added cubits to his moral stature". The Native now realises that he can do better work than the "poor Whites", but that the poorest of "poor Whites" can vote and he cannot. And he has learnt to agitate. Mr. Dawson refers to a Native oration, "which reminded the audience that once the British, their masters, went about in skins or nothing at all, and painted themselves with wool, just as our fathers did", and the moral drawn in the address was that what the British had now achieved, could also be achieved by the Natives. We would commend a careful perusal in India of Mr. Dawson's picture of the South African Native and his apprehension that the Whites in South Africa are not likely to brook interference or advice from England.

The Value of Discipline.

There are critics of present Congress policy who ridicule the idea of a mandate, so inconvenient to all malcontents whose only contribution to the advance of nationalism in India is the cultivation of a spirit of sullen aloofness from the main Congress thought. We hope the action of some voters from the University constituency in the Punjab will be an eye-opener to them. When Prof. Ruchiram Sahni walked out of the Punjab Council as a Swarajist along with other members of the party and then walked in the next day saying that he did not know what the opinion of his constituency, the University constituency, was on this particular matter of leaving the Legislature, fifteen voters from the constituency promptly sent him a letter reminding their over-cautious representative that his duty required him to obey the Congress mandate, because he was returned on a Congress ticket. We are glad there are members of the electorate who realise the value of discipline and sharply remind their representative of it.

ONLY HONOURABLE COURSE

THE WALK-OUT

MADRAS MEMBERS' DEFENCE.

MADRAS, March 19.

The Swarajist leaders of Madras assembled to-day in the Gokhale Hall at a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to explain the significance of their walk-out from the Central Legislature and the various Provincial Councils. Messrs. R. K. Shunmugam Chetty, M.L.A., and A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., explained the Swarajist position in the Assembly, Mr. Ramdoss explained the Swarajists' position in the Council of State, and Mr. S. Satyamurthi explained the Swarajist position in the Madras Legislative Council.

ONLY HONOURABLE COURSE.

Mr. Shunmugam Chetty, the principal speaker of the evening recounted at the outset the achievements of the Swarajist Party in the Assembly such as the release of Mr. Gandhi from jail, reduction of salt tax, abolition of excise duty, etc., and pointing out how the Swaraj Party had been co-operating with Government and how such co-operation was acknowledged by Sir Charles Innes, Sir Frederick Whyte, and Sir Basil Blackett. He quoted the words of Pandit Motilal Nehru who declared that though they were non-co-operators, Swarajists had gone into the Assembly to co-operate. He then narrated the circumstances under which the Swarajists walked out of the Assembly which, he said, was the only honourable course open to them when every gesture of co-operation extended by them had not been availed of by Government. He then explained the attitude of the Independent Party in the Assembly and pointed how Mr. Jinnah had climbed down from one demand to another until at last he was content with a Royal Commission as adumbrated in Section 84-A of the Government of India Act and met with the proper response from the Home Member that his party in the Council did not represent the people of the country and that the demand which he put forward had not the support of the Swarajists.

Mr. Chettiar was not prepared to contest the criticism levelled at the Swarajists that their walk-out was an election tactics because he said that if it was so it only meant that they walked out in accordance with the mandate of the electorate who would not return them unless they obeyed the mandate and the walk-out was therefore doubly blessed as being the mandate of the Congress as well as of the electorate.

INDEPENDENTS' FAILURE.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar said that the Swarajists withdrew from the Councils and the Assembly because they wanted to go to the country and tell their electorate that they were not going to get anything from Government in the existing circumstances, that their demands had been thrown out one after another by Government and that they wanted a fresh and stronger mandate from them to carry out the Swarajist programme in the Legislatures. The Independents on the other hand, he said, remained in the Assembly with better hopes only to come out wiser and sadder with nothing to offer to their electorates as their achievements, not even quartetr anna post card for which Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar begged and begged and was eventually told that the Independents did not represent the people of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdoss spoke regarding the Council of State and explained how it thwarted the work of the Assembly. He concluded by saying that in any scheme of further reforms for India, the Council of State should have no place and if it was given a place it should be so constituted as to be no place for Government to resort to, on occasions, which would otherwise demand the exercise of the Viceroy's exceptional and extraordinary powers.

ONLY ORGANISED PARTY.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., said that on Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's return to Madras he must be told in unmistakable terms that he would no more represent Madras in the Legislative Assembly. He hoped for the success of the Swarajists at the forthcoming elections because he was sure that the Swaraj Party was the only organised political party in India which had a definite programme of work in the legislatures.—A. P.

NO MORE REPRESENTATIVE.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, March 19.

During the course of budget discussion today, Mr. Saldana (Independent Nationalist) from South Canara under rule 34 of standing orders moved adjournment *sine die* of the budget debate because he said the House had practically ceased to exist and could not function owing to the exodus of the majority of elected members, because of the failure of Government to take the small remnant or rump of the house into its confidence with regard to the policy underlying certain excess demands and because of the uselessness of pressing to a divison any reasonable demand. Objection was taken to the use of the word "rump" by the motor which he withdrew. The mover continuing said that defeats sustained by the ministerialist party during the last few days ought to be a ground for the ministers to tender their resignations.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer regretted that the motion was sprung upon the house as a surprise. He repudiated the mover's suggestion that Government were unduly hurrying through the budget and that they had no consideration for the feelings of the elected members. The mover was also very unfair in drawing a distinction between the elected and the nominated members. Business had gone on in as parliamentary a manner as before and the speaker did not see where the doctrine promulgated by the mover came in. Concluding the leader of house said "Let us have no more of this and let us proceed with business.

Mr. Ranganauda Mudaliar who seconded the motion explaining his position said that he did so for allowing the discussion although he did not approve of the reasons urged by the mover. Regarding the walk out he said it was a mistake and he maintained that his presence in the Council had considerably helped in furthering the cause of the poor.

Mr. Saldana received no further support from the Council and the motion was lost.

NEXT ELECTIONS.

When the demand for legislative bodies was taken up an interesting discussion was raised with regard to the conduct of the next elections and arrangements for providing an adequate number of polling booths and the law member in his reply said that the matter would receive careful consideration.

The member from Malabar wanted to elicit from Government when the present Legislative Council would be dissolved and when elections for the next Council would take place. The law member pointed out that the actual date of dissolution of the local Council would depend upon the date of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. The idea of Government was to have elections between the close of one monsoon and the beginning of another.—A. P.

DOCTORATE FOR MAHATMAJI

PROPOSAL IN MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE.

MOTION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

MADRAS, March 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Venkataratnam Naidu) ruled out of order the proposition to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. Gandhi.

In doing so the Vice-Chancellor said that according to the act the Syndicate had to describe the form in which such degrees could be conferred. That pre requisite had not been satisfied in the case of this proposition.—A. P.

WILKIN'S POLAR EXPEDITION

DIFFICULTIES OF FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 20.

Difficulties of flights to the Artic were illustrated before the Wilkins Polar expedition had even started. Two aeroplanes crashed in test flights but the accidents are not expected to entail much delay in start to the Pole. The first crash was on Thursday when according to a despatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, a single-engined Fokker monoplane belonging to the expedition while engaged in an initial test flight fell from a height of hundred feet to a landing field smashing the under-carriage. Neither pilot Lt. Eilson nor Wilkins who were on board the plane were injured. The engine failed just as the plane was about to land.

The second crash occurred yesterday when a large triple-motored Fokker monoplane carrying out a test crashed from a height of fifty feet. Wilkins and Lt. Lanphier who were on board escaped without injuries but the landing gear was damaged and two of the propellers were bent. The accident occurred in exactly similar manner to Thursday's crash at the end of half hour's flight during which the machine behaved splendidly. The delay in start to the North will not be very great as both the machines can be repaired locally.—Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SCHEME OF AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

LAHORE, Mar. 18.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, made a statement regarding the programme of work, the present Ministry of Agriculture wiuld follow during the coming months. The Minister regretted that during the budget discussion on demands the nation-building subjects were dismissed in the day. Was the problem of unemployment of so little moment, he asked, as to receive such a scanty attention? He thought official benches must lead but the House must cooperate in exploring a fresh field and new schemes for creating new wealth. He proposed with the approval of the Governor to call together a board of research and trade and wished to frame a scheme in consultation with the Council and others outside the House to make the board a live body with full representations of all people interested in industrial development with branches in all the industrial centres of the province and with a small executive committee which would keep its hand on the trade pulse of the province and indicate definite lines of industrial development.

WEAVING INDUSTRY.

Proceeding he said he was going to examine whether they could not make a power weaving home industry in the Punjab. The Minister of Agriculture concluded his statement by saying that the development of industries was one of th evital problems which the House and the Government must take up if they were to save the rising generation from despair and to afford them means which would make life worth living.—A.P.

RESPONSIVISTS IN CONCLAVE

ALL-INDIA ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

EXPLORING AVENUES OF UNITED ACTION.

POONA CITY, March 20.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani visited Poona yesterday specially to meet the local leaders of Responsive Co-operation Party and to ask them to join in convening an All-India All-Parties' Conference at Bombay during Easter holidays with the object of exploring the avenues of united action among the members of the various political parties in India with a view to advance the cause of the political policy variously described as Responsive Co-operation and discriminating opposition including Parliamentary obstruction but not necessarily excluding direct action. Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Anney and Gokhale agreed to join as convenors.—A. P.

PANDIT SHAM LAL NEHRU.

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

DELHI, March 21.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A., in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

"It has already been noticed in the papers that I have resigned from the Swaraj Party. This imposes upon me the duty of explaining my position which I beg to do so in this statement. I got myself elected to the Assembly on what is called the Swarajist ticket. There were two pledges in the document which I signed in joining the Swaraj party, namely (1) that I accepted indiscriminate and persistent obstruction as the fundamental policy of our legislative work and, (2) that I would neither speak nor vote against the decision of the party in the Assembly.

PROHIBITION OF CATTLE EXPORT

I have loyally carried out these pledges. I for myself have obstructed the acts and policies of the bureaucracy consistently and persistently but the party has not kept its pledge of non-co-operation from within. I have also loyally carried out the decisions of the party in all matters relating to my legislative duties having never spoken or voted against the decisions of the party. I have also, even while strongly disseuting from the mandate of the Congress in regard to our walking out of the legislatures, respected the wishes of my leader and did walk-out with him and have cheerfully accepted the party's command not to draw my allowance for staying in Delhi after the 11th instant, but I cannot consistently with my duties to my constituency and my country altogether leave my post in view specially of the bills for the prohibition of the export of cattle and cattle meat from India which will mean the saving of 35 lakhs of good cattle every year including a large number of prime cows which I have been promoting for the last two years.

On the first of these two bills I have been assured the support of my Mahomedan colleagues in the legislature. These bills will come up for consideration at the Simla Session, the first one having already passed the first reading. This, in my opinion, is a piece of work which I ought not to leave unfinished. This is why, among other reasons, I have been forced to resign from the Swaraj Party with a view to being free to do propaganda work among the electorates so that my Swarajist friends may be induced by their constituencies to come back to the Assembly at the Simla Session at least for the consideration of the cow protection bills which I have introduced."—A. P.

A NEW NATIONALIST PARTY.

TO UTILISE PRESENT LEGISLATURES.

DELHI, Mar. 21.

A statement just issued to the press observes that in consultation with several prominent persons, Pundit Malaviya is calling the attention of the country to the most deplorable present political condition, and is taking steps to re-establish the Indian nationalism on its original broad basis. Many members of the legislature, Hindus and Muhammedans including several members of the Swaraj party, have expressed their willingness to join the party.

The party subscribes to the Congress creed but is thoroughly opposed to the policy laid down at the Cawnpore Congress by the Swaraj party under which Swarajists have walked out from the legislatures. While the nationalist party will devote its united strength to accelerate the advent of Swaraj or full responsible government it will utilise the legislatures, unsatisfactory though they are, to the best possible advantage it can to prevent or remedy national wrongs, and to promote national advancement by pursuing what has been described as the policy of responsive co-operation including acceptance of offices subject to the constitutional control of the party.

A statement of the policy and programme of work which its members will be expected to carry out, in the Central and Provincial Councils as well as outside them in the country, is under discussion and will soon be published. It will be the duty of every member of the party to promote a reasonable settlement of differences of opinion on communal questions, but where an agreement satisfactory to all parties may not be reached, members will be free to vote as they may think just and proper in the interests of the electorates they represent.—A. P.

GAME OF MISCHIEF-MAKERS

BASELESS RUMOURS CONTRADICTED

MR. ANDREWS TO PRESENT CONGRESS STATEMENT.

CAPETOWN, March 20.
(From Mr. C. F. Andrews.)

Mr. Pather on arriving from India contradicts false rumours circulated by interested politicians that India is likely to make concessions concerning repatriation. These rumours are so persistently published in the South-African Press that it seems probable that some diplomatic agency is working from behind; but all here, including the Colonial-born Indians, are quite firm on this subject. A great victory for unity has been won in Natal, owing to the fact that the Colonial-Born Association is now acting with the Congress. The split practically is healed.

The Congress, to-day, has sent me their statement to present personally to the Select Committee, unappearing themselves.

SURE TO PASS.

PROSPECTS OF COLOUR BAR BILL.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Capa Town, under date March 19:—

"I have just returned from Dutch University, Stellenbosch after a stay there delivering two lectures on Rabindra Nath Tagore.

The Colour Bar Bill is now certain to pass the joint session after the Easter. I am intending personally to remain in Natal sometime longer, helping the community and writing at the very urgent request of the Natal Indians and the Congress Executive.

RULER OF BHOPAL

HAMIDULLAKHAN RECOGNISED AS HEIR-APPARENT.

LONDON, March 19.

It is officially announced that the Government of India recognises Hamidulla Khan as heir-apparent to the throne of Bhopal.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, March 19.

An India Office communique announcing that the Government of India is prepared to recognise the Begum of Bhopal's only surviving son Hahimulla Khan as heir-apparent to the Masnad of Bhopal says that the Begum's representations in this connection necessitated prolonged and exhaustive researches into the history and precedents as the result of which the Begum has now been informed of the decision of the Viceroy through the Secretary of State who fully encurred with the decision.

It adds that in making this communication to the Begum it is explained that the decision is based on certain rulings of the Government of India in a number of analogous cases of succession in Muhammadan states in the nineteenth century and on the view that the absence of any local custom to the contrary a rule then followed is applicable to the sucession in Bhopal in the present circumstances.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA COMMUNIQUE

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The following press communique is issued:—

The Government of India have for some time past had under consideration the representations from her Highness the Begum of Bhopal in regard to her Highness's desire that her only surviving son should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. Those representations have necessitated prolonged and exhaustive researches into history and procedents as the result of which her highness has now been informed by his Exeellency the Viceroy's through the Secretary of State for India who is in full concurrence with the decision that the Government of India are prepared to recognise her only surviving son Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidullah Khan, C. S. I., C. V. O., as heir-apparent to the Nasrad of Bhopal.

In making this communication to her Highness it has been explained that the decision is based on certain rulings of the Government of India in a number of succession in Muhammadan States which occurred during the last century and on the view that in the absence of any local custom to the contrary the rule then followed is applicable to the succession in Bhopal in the present circumstances.—A. P.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

India's Foreign seaborne trade in February 1926 shows that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,863 lakhs and the total exports including re-exports to Rs. 3,508 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure during the month of report were 386 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 1,340 lakhs in favour of India. Balance of remittances of funds was minus 378 lakhs.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Scottish Cup Semi-finals the Celtic beat Aberdeen by 2 goals to 1 at Edinburgh, and St. Mirren beat the Rangers by 1 goal to nil at Glassgow on Saturday.

At Bristol in an International Hockey match, England beat Scotland by three goals to two on Saturday.

CHINESE CRISIS

CABINET RESIGNS

SEQUEL TO STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, March 20.

Peking.—The Cabinet has resigned following discussion on a telegram to the Premier from Feng-yu-Hsiang blaming the Premier for failing to maintain order at the students' demonstration on 18th March without shooting.

CABINET OFFICE SHOOTING.

50 KILLED 70 WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 19.

Peking.—Casualties in the Cabinet Office shootings are 50 killed and 70 wounded. Students who had previously drafted their own reply to the Powers' Note became infuriated when they saw the actual reply and tried to force their way into the office to demand the dismissal of officials responsible. Soldiers used bayonets and fired point blank. The wounded persons arrived in hospitals throughout night.—Reuter.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Peking.—Tuan-chi-jui has declined to accept the cabinet's resignation.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON POLICE OUT-POST.

SEVEN CASUALTIES REPORTED.

CTLCUTTA, March 19.

The latest addition to the alarming list of violent crimes committed in and near Rangoon is reported to-day at 27th mile from Rangoon. Information has come to hand that the police outpost at Hlegu was attacked by an armed band of dacoits. The dacoits, it is stated, were led by an ex-police inspector who, evidently from the knowledge acquired whilst in the force was able to make the raid a successful one. Details as yet are not available, but information that has so far reached Rangoon indicates that in the course of the attack no less than seven persons were killed though details as to whether those who were killed were policemen or dacoits are not available. An alarm was soon raised and a military force was despatched immediately from Rangoon and motor cars were requisitioned by the police from outposts along the Prome Road. The dacoits succeeded in stealing nine rifles and in making their escape.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

A LEPER COLONY IN MIDNAPUR.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council discussion on the censure motion moved by Sir Abdur Rahim proposing a cut in the Calcutta University grant was resumed. Hindu members severely criticised Sir Abdur Rahim's speech and characterised it as extra-parochial, ultra-communal and of narrow outlook. After an hour's discussion the motion was withdrawn.

When the demand for grant under Medical Department was made, Mr. Campbell Forester pointed out that although the Council had sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for a Leper Colony nothing had been done. On behalf of Government the Maharaja of Nadia said that a European merchant who did not want to disclose his name donated Rs. 50,000, a Marwari merchant Rs. 25,000 and the Calcutta Turf Club Rs. 1,000. The site had been selected at Chandrakona in Midnapur for the Leper Colony and as soon as the problem of water supply was solved work would be taken in hand.

The Council then adjourned.—A. P.

MATTEOTTI TRIAL.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Chieti.—The defence in the Matteotti trial, as unfolded by witnesses for defence consists largely in a fierce attack on the murdered Deputy who is accused of having been amongst the most subversive elements. Incidents in his public career are brought up tending to blacken his character. Other witnesses have deposed that Dumini and his fellow-accused were brave soldiers in war time and are intrepid Fascists and bold patriots.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

a national as opposed to comunal outlook They would continue to be slaves despised in their own country as also all over the world.

S. AFRICAN QUESTION.

Referring to South Africa, she said that the European population in that country was bent upon turning out all Indians who had toiled for ages to make it habitable and prosperous for the simple reason that they could do so with impunity. If India were free no other country would have the courage to ill-treat her. In conclusion she urged the audience to make a substantial contribution to the funds which are going to be raised all over the country on 13th April. Next day on which Jallanwala Bagh massacre took place at Amritsar seven years ago.

Mrs. Naidu was then presented two more addresses one on behalf of Indian ladies of Hapur and the other from the Girls Middle School Khirki Bazar, to both of which she made suitable replies. Some ladies and gentlemen from Meerut were also Present at the evening meeting. Mr. Sorabji arrived in the evening.

MRS. NAIDU'S TOUR.

GRAND RECEPTION AT HAPUR.

APPEAL TO CLEAN THE HEART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, March 19.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, president of the Indian National Congress, commenced tour in the Meerut district on Wednesday. Mr. Sorabji and Pandit Bhawanidial of the South Africa Deputation were also to have accompanied her, but they could not join her owing to engagements elsewhere, and latter to indisposition. Lala Shankerlal, secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, is however touring with her.

The first place visited was Hapur where Mrs. Naidu arrived in the noon at the railway station. She was received by a representative gathering consisting mainly of local gentry and Congress workers. After a hurried breakfast, she proceeded to the Town Hall where in the presence of a large gathering, Lala Madhsudandial read an address of welcome on behalf of the Hapur Municipal Board. In the course of the address it was stated:—"We accord to you, the President of the National Congress, most hearty welcome and regard the occasion as an uncommon and rare privilege of paying homage to the head of a great national assembly which has always stood as the guardian of Indian honour and dignity. The great struggle for liberty of which you are the accredited guide and leader has our heartiest support.

"CLEAN YOUR HEARTS."

Mrs. Naidu replying in Hindustani, first thanking the board for the address, made an impassioned appeal to the citizens to clean their hearts which had become filthy drains, dark streets and unhealthy surroundings. She then explained how members of the board even in their limited scope help the cause of Swaraj for whose attainment Congress has been indefatigably working for about fifty years. It was in a spirit of humility that they should serve their fellow townsmen and improve the moral, social and material welfare of Hapur. Those only could help in winning Swaraj who realised the difficulties of their neighbours and endeavoured to remove them. One of the most important work was the preventing of the high rate of infant mortality which in some places amounted to 600 per 1,000. The supply of good milk was also the duty of the municipality. In conclusion Mrs. Naidu urged the members of the board to have a national outlook in whatever they did and remove misunderstandings and divisions that had become an ugly feature of civic life of almost every municipality of the present day. For, without union and without a policy of mutual 'give and take,' the cry of Swaraj was a hollow and meaningless cry.

From the Town Hall, Mrs. Naidu was taken round the principal streets of the town in procession with a band playing and deafening cries of "Gandhi Mahatma ki Jai" and "Bharat Mata ki Jai." In the evening, after tea Party at Lala Madsudandial's Kothi, an overflowing public meeting was held in the same premises.

SLAVE NATION.

Replying to the address of welcome presented on behalf of the citizens of Hapur, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu made in Urdu a move stirring speech keeping the audience spell-bound. She said that she was grieved that whereas she observed signs of Spring, hopefulness and expectation all round in the fields and on the trees. The heart of Indian people was still passing through the autumn period of depression and dejection. But autumn could at once be changed into a Spring spirit of depression into that of hopefulness if they were only earnest and ready for the necessary sacrifice. Power to do so was latenet in them if only they would use it. Every Indian must regard it as his necessary duty to devote himself to improvement of political conditions of the motherland. A mere handful of Persons, be they all Gandhis or Das or Tilaks or Shaukat Alis or Abdul Kalam Azads, can by themselves do little. They must all awaken to the condition of slavery they had been living in their own country as well as in other lands. They must realise the shame and disgrace of being a slave nation of depending upon others for all their needs They had lost their self-respect, their ancient civilization, philosophy, literature and commerce. They always talked what they had been, they must look to what they were at the moment. What was their status among the nations of the world What could they give to the world, what could they take from it? Small countries with a handful of population asked them what 32 crores of Indians were capable of? They had disunion, ignorance, selfishness. They could noto look other nations straight in the face. They had us in their power. Was the country to remain down-trodden and in a condition of perpetual slavery. It was for them to answer the question. Mahatma Gandhi had given out the mantra which would put them on the road to success. The first thing they all had to cultivate was mutual good-will amongst numerous communities that lived in that vast land. Secondly, they must discard the use of foreign cloths and use home-spun and home-worn khadi. Khadi was that great mantra by which India which was no better than a grave could be transformed into a lovely flower garden. National education was equally necessary, for the intellectual slavery imposed upon them by the foreign Government was most demoralising. Lastly, they should have an army of disciplined men, a sort of national militia, which would protect the country and its men and women in case of necessity. Such sangathan and tanzim could include Hindus and Mussalmans until they trained themselves to have a national as opposed to comunal outlook

(Continued in Col. 5.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DOCTRINE OF "TRUSTEESHIP."

PROF. F. S. MARVIN INTERVIEWED.

Prof. F. S. Marvin, the eminent English author and philosophical historian who is at present on a visit to India was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Questioned as to how far the Western nations were in his opinion, qualified to be the "trustees" of the so-called "backward" people, Prof. Marvin said:—Whenever people came together, whatever may be the original reason, and settle down, they have some influence on one another and it becomes a character-building process. We see in history that the vigour and adventurous spirit of certain Western nations have carried them all over the world. It would not be true to say that the motive in any case was to improve the condition of the peoples of the territories where they settled. It was adventure and trade in the first place that took the Western people all over the world. They were able to occupy the countries and subdue their inhabitants by their vigour and superiority of weapons. But afterwards a change comes everywhere, and the conscience of the settlers began to awake. We notice this even among the most destructive of these settlers, viz. the Spaniards and the Portuguese. In their earliest voyages there were some men, suh as Lascasas, the Jesuit who tried to inculcate the Christian spirit among the conquerors. For a couple of centuries this remained and took the form of conversion to Christianity in so far as they tried to improve the condition of the natives.

SPIRIT OF TRUSTEESHIP.

Then in the eighteenth century, a new spirit began to appear which might be described in its ideal form as that of "trusteeship." There were many people, specially among the Quakers in England, who were always open to such sentiments. But the trial of Warren Hastings is the first conspicuous and convenient period from which to date the public acceptance of this spirit as the policy of Britain towards subject races. It should be noted that a similar movement was also going on at the same time in France, among the leaders of the French Revolution. To them all were theoretically equal, and in that spirit the French Convention voted the freedom of all slaves and attempted to admit all members of the races among whom they settled to full political rights.

The nineteenth century saw many grievous lapses from the standard thus set up, but the spirit of right conduct towards weaker people has steadily gained ground, and is now the accepted rule of all Governments in dealing with their dependancies and colonies. It is the root Principle of the "mandate system." As for the results of European occupation, those like Sir Henry Thomson who have studied carefully the conditions of Africa before the European invasion are convinced that in spite of all the crimes and mistakes that have been committed by the conquering races, the general condition of the natives has much improved through the mixture of the races. The same conclusion is applicable to other cases. The case of India is much more difficult to judge of, beause the European invaders of India were face to face with an old civilization with roots as deep and in some ways more respectable than that of the new comers. But even here in the varying conditions much the same conclusion can be drawn.

Asked as to whether, in his opinion, the spirit of trusteeship was actually observed by the ruling races at the present time, Prof. Marvin replied that motives are always mixed and men are always different But it is not fair to conclude that because, for instance, certain businessmen make fortunes in the countries where they settle, that therefore their motives are entirely selfish and the results necessarily prejudicial to the welfare of the natives.

Questioned regarding the mandatory power given to certain European countries by the League of Nations, Prof. Marvin said that the mandatory territories are strictly those which fell to the victors in the last war. The "mandate system" of the League is still in its infancy. But to judge by the careful examination of the reports of the Mandate Commission of the League, we may expect a steady advance to take place in the conduct of the powers. The Commission are attempting steadily for a more general application of higher standards. There is always scope for improvement in education, land-tenure, forced labour and sanitation.

THE GENEVA DEADLOCK.

Questioned regarding the present deadlock in the Council of the League of Nations, Prof. Marvin said: Great interest has been excited all over the world by the conflict which took place at Geneva with regard to permanent seats on the Council and the temporary deadlock which has resulted from it. While regretting this and feeling sure that more foresight might have avoided the delay, it would be absurd to conclude, as some of the more superficial critics of the League have done, that any serious damage has been inflicted on the League. Even if we estimate the present position at its worst, the League stands just where it did before the admission of Germany was discussed. But the situation is much more favourable in two respects In the first place, we see the Locarno powers acting cordially together and determined to effect the purposes for which they agreed. In this matter Germany has acted with excellent good sense and self-restraint, and the conduct of France, whatever might have been her motives in the earlier stage of the negotiations, was at the close both perfectly correct and conciliatory. In another point, it is clear that if the delay till September next in the admission of Germany is made good use of, a more statesmanlike and permanent solution of the question of seats on the Council will be reached. It was obvious that this part of the constitution of the League was bound to give rise to constant questionings and legitimate ambition on the part of the signatory powers. The fact that so many of them show an embarrassing eagerness to gain a permanent seat on the Council, so far from being an argument against the strength of the League, is in point of fact the strongest proof that the League is doing important work. They all wish to take a leading part in conducting its work, because it is now realised that the work is of far-reaching and increasing importance.

I notice, continued Prof. Marvin, with much satisfaction and agreement the opinion expressed by Prof. Formichi in his interesting interview to the "Chronicle"

PROF. F. S. MARVIN.

The eminent English author and philosophical historian who is now on a visit to India. He delivered a series of interesting lectures on History and Civilization under the auspices of the Bombay University.

that the League should be controlled by men of approved independence and unimpeachable character. In fact, its power must rest ultimately on the ideals and support of such men as Gandhi and Tagore, though as it has definite political work to carry out the executive must be in the hands of men experienced in public affairs.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

What is your opinion about the present system of Indian representation on the League?" asked our representative.

"My view," replied Prof. Marvin, "is that the representation of India on the League must continue to be nominated by the Government of India in conjunction with the British Government, this being in fact the method which is employed in selecting representation of any country that appears in the Assembly of the League. But what might be done and is, to my mind, highly desirable, is that the third representative should be chosen from the "elected" members of the Indian Legislature. This would avoid the present unfortunate impression that all the Indian representatives are officials."

Asked regarding the object and work of the League's Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, Prof. Marvin expressed satisfaction that the famous Bengali scientist Dr. Sir J. C. Bose has been invited to represent India on the Committee now at work in conjunction with the League. "The business of this Committee," he said "is to ascertain and collect the facts as to the intellectual state and education of all the countries in the world, and to promote common ideals of culture. The Committee has already published a number of reports on the intellectual provision by several of the signatory nations, and I had myself the honour of drawing up, before I left England, a statement of the present educational provisions and the leading intellectual movements in Great Britain for the Committee. It is to be hoped that this will be published in the course of the present year and that it will be available for general circulation. The home of this Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is in Paris where the French Government have offered it suarters and some endowments for its support."

A NEW HOSPITAL AT PESHAWAR.

VICEROY'S CAMP, (Peshawar), Mar. 20.

Their Excellencies motored to the site of the new provincial hospital at Peshawar, this morning where they were received by the Chief Commissioner and his staff.

An address was presented by the leading personages of the North-West Frontier Province and read by the Khan of Zaida requesting her Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the new hospital. His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the address and announced a donation from the funds at the disposal of their Excellencies of Rs. 50,000. Her Excellency then laid the foundation stone of the hospital, and after presentations inspected the plans for the new hospital and returned to Government House, Peshawar.

The new hospital is estimated to cost Rs. 4 lakhs, of which one and a half lakhs have been found by the Central Government, two and a half lakhs have been subscribed by the local bodies and persons interested in the scheme and Rs. 50,000 have been found by their Excellencies from funds at their disposal.—A. P.

A settlement of the engineering dispute is indicated by an announcemet that Hoe men have decided to resume on Monday, an lock-out notices have been withdrawn.

PERSIA ENTERS NEW YEAR.

A NEW ERA.

BY G. K. N.

The last year witnessed a revolution in Persia. The upheaval was most hopefully comprehensive. It was not Political alone. It was social and economic, intellectual and military. The Kajar dynasty of Turkish origin has ceased to reign. Reza Shah Pahlavi, a Persian of pure blood, has ascended the throne of the Kayanians. On December 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan as hereditary emperor of Persia by 257 votes against 3. The proportion is most significant. It is a perfect people's choice. His proclaimed designation is Shahan Shah Reza Shah Pahlavi. An important item of the official announcement has not been noticed in India. The succession is limited to sons born of a Persian mother. Thus has been guaranteed a reign which insures the succession to rulers of un-mixed Persian blood.

Titles have been abolished in Persia so that the names of the holders of ministerial offices now sound strange. Amorg the high officials, Taimurtash has been appointed as Master of Ceremonies at the new Court. He is for reintroduction of the former ceremonial splendours of the Imperial house of Pahlavi. The Shah's son a lad of nine has been appointed Wali Ahah, Crown Prince. His title will be "Shahapur" Mahomed Rezai Pahlavi. Note the revival of the ancient appellation of "Shahapur" in lieu of the medieval Shaha Zade.

The greatest material need of Persia has been modern transport. Not less has been cultivation of moral energy. Last January the Shah summoned and received a Deputation. It represented the various parties in Parliament. It was headed by Tadayyun, President of the Majless. His Majesty expressed his devotion to the constitution of the Laws of the land. He insisted that Persia was in urgent need of reforms. He insisted that above all the Bill for construction of railways should be discussed and ratified by the Assembly. He urged the Deputation to redouble their efforts towards the "moral reforms" of the nation and to give the latter to understand that any recourse to foreign aid, as far as internal questions were concerned, was contrary to the patriotism to the Iran of to-day.

The preliminaries for a railway have been undertaken. Surveys will be made of the track between the capital and Mahomerah and numerous side lines about which I have already given details. It is noteworthy that the Bill requires that the Government will be authorised to invite tenders from competent foreign engineering firms and to approve four American specialists and a certain number of Persian engineers. They will proceed with the work of survey for which a credit of about £600,000 will come from the tea and sugar taxes. These taxes under other circumstances would have been resented. To-day they brought in a revenue of six lakhs pounds sterlings in the first seven months.

FRENCH AND GERMAN RIVALRY.

The French and German rival companies are bidding for air service in Persia. The German Junkers undertake to link up Persia with Europe by two routes—Tabriz to Turkey and Pahlavi (Enzeli) Baku to Moscow. The air route from Europe to China will also pass through Persia, over Tabriz, Teheran and Mashad. The Germans will undertake formation of a Persian aviation Company. They will train Persian pilots and airmen. It is quite probable that in view of the time Persia will take to have railways, the air services will have been in existence long before the first new regular train steams along the plateau of Iran. This is a step towards abolition of Capitulations. A part of the Indo-British railway from Quetta to Duzdab is on Persian soil, that is to say, from Mirjawa to Duzdab. Negotiations are proceeding for its purchase by Persia. It is intended to engage a Belgian Officer as Director-General of Posts. A new Civil code is to be drawn up which will be presented to the next Assembly.

So far as can be judged from the quarterly reports of Dr. A. C. Millspaugh the Administrator-General of the Finances of Persia there are few steps and fewer years between Persia to-day and a flourishing country of Iran standing shoulder to shoulder with Turkey and India if not Japan.

The system of internal communication in Persia is under Government control. The telephones are erected by a Company the head of which is Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrokh. The Persian Government owns and operates the telegraphic lines within the country. The Indo-European telegraph department owns ires and has communication with other parts of the world. There is a powerful wireless station near Teheran at the disposal of the Ministry of War. An underground wire system for telephones is projected. A part of the code of commerce has recently been completed and everything is being done to induce foreign capital. An industrial need of the country especially in its form of the flourishing carpet industry is machine spun yearn. This is imported in considerable quantities. Raw material in silk, cotton and wool exist in abundance. It is of good quality. The introduction of efficient spinning machines would certainly prove profitable both to the foreign capitalist and the old country. The Government encourage the Persian cloth industry and the development of the manufacture of silk and sugar.

PERSIA AND GOLD STANDARD.

Should the Persian Government resolve to adopt a gold standard the Imperial Bank of Persia is bound to assist the Government towards it. The Imperial Bank of Persia is a British institution. It has an authorised capital of £400,000. In return for certain concessions it pays to the Government 6 per cent. of its profits with a minimum yearly payment of £4,000.

AN AWAKENED NATION.

The Persian nation is now verily awakened. It were too long to reproduce the heartening table the enterprising "Hablul Matin" of Calcutta has drawn up of the articles of reforms which Reza Shah introduced in his capacity as War Minister and Premier. It is a catalogue of his military triumphs and of his civil innovations. For centuries Persia has had no such internal peace and absence of menace from outside. The famine which was expected in Teheran has been averted by the pre-science of the ruler. A large number of automobiles are rushing up wheat to the capital from Russia and India. Much, very much has been effected and achieved, introduced and consolidated by Shah Reza. But it is no disparagement to him to say that his devoted assistants have cordially co-operated with him. While hea has proved the saviour of Persia, he has infected others with his vigorous virtues. These can be counted upon confidently to carry on when Nature in fulness of time removes the master architect.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Among the materially less important reforms are two. They usurp our attention in India. The first is the establishment of an Archaeological Society in Persia. A French Company has a concession for this species of research. But the Persian Government is free to conduct excavations and Professor Herzfeld of Berlin has unearthed marvellous vestiies of pre-Islamic Iran. The amount alloted for this enterprise by a poor country like Persia evidences its pride in its past. The second reform is a reproach to us, Parsis of India. It relates to the Calendar. The Persian lunar calendar has been reformed so as to conform with the solar one. The Turkish months have been replaced by Zoroastrian. The national New Year began yesterday with Roz (day) Hormuz, Maha (month) Fervadin, according to a telegraphic communication received by the "Iran League" from Arbab Kaikhshro Shahrokh. the capable Persian representative in Persian Parliament.

MILITARY PROWESS.

The military prowess of Persia has been acknowledged by the submission offered by brave but hitherto recalcitrant Kurdish clans of Shahsavans, Sujbulak, Ikbal-es-Saltanahs, by the Lurs of Burudgard and Loristan, the rebels of Khuzistan or Ahwaz and the disarmed tribe of Ashirals. Afghanistan is a friendly neighbour, so are Iraq and to a lesser degree Turkey.

What could argue Persia's awakened nationalism more powerfully than her determination to check the presumptions of theological parasites and to treat alike at home and in the market place in the law court or the Imperial palace the Moslem as an equal to the Zoroastrian, Jew or Christian.

PERSIA'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

These are the measures carried out or contemplated by young Iran. What it has actually accomplished is a most hopeful augury of the future. Persia possesses now an army fully equipped of sixty thousand soldiers. There is an organised police and a communication Guard. There are schools, primary, secondary and higher; a veterinary college, a Police school, a munition factory, school of music, engineering school and school of wireless telegraphy. Persia has a Pasteur Institute. It has orphanages, asylums and poor houses. The hospitals in Teheran are as well equipped as the best second class countries of Europe. It has a naval gunboat, "The Pahlavi." A number of students are sent yearly to Europe and America for technical and scientific training. No foreign soldiers occupy a yard of Iran's land.

In the authoritative words of Dr. Millspaugh:—

"From an economic and financial standpoint, the present situation of Persia is most encouraging. Constitutionalism seems firmly established and the American financial administration meets in its work no fundamental official opposition. Order and security exist throughout the country. In the absence of international complications, which seem improbable, it can be confidently anticipated that revenues will continue to increase, that the budget will either show a balance or a surplus, that the export trade will continue to improve, and that in general, with large undeveloped resources, a small public debt, and a stable currency, the economic and finanial situation of Persia should, in view of the progress already made, continue increasingly favourable."

PARSIS AND THEIR CALENDER REFORM.

The Pars's of India seem not to have earnestly taken up the question of the calender reform which has already been initiated in Persia. A meeting was held last Friday in the New Fire Temple when the dozen of Parsi journalists Mr. M. P. Madan delivered a discourse on the religious necessity of the calendar reform, Mr. G. K. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Madan besides dealing with the several texts, for the first time pointed to the harm which the errors in the calendar were causing to the candidates for priesthood who were subjected, in the name of religion, to cruel hardships resulting sometimes in death.

Afted a heated discussion Mr. S. Hodiwalla suggested that the question might be put off till another and more representative gathering was invited.

In the course of further discussion Dastur Minocheh rji put certain questions to the lecturer which the latter answered to his satisfaction.

A resolution was passed requesting the Board of the Parsi Panchayat to appoint a Committee of experts to effect the now too long deferred reforms.

The chairman winding up the proceedings exhaustively dealt with the history of researches into the problem so far. In his view the question was capable of early and satisfactory solution by the learned among the Parsis themselves. The crusade was originally started by K. R. Cama and was ably sustained by Mr. Nadirshah, Mr. Kooka, Mr. Hodiwalla Mr. Dastur and many other men of requisite scholarship. On the other hand, there were profound Western antiquarians who had contributed to the researches. He named particularly Prof. Louis Gray and Dd. Marquart whose whose opinions might be invited. Mr. Nariman next showed to the meeting the latest quarterly report of the Administrator General of the Finances of Persia which was for the months Tir, Amordad and Shahrivar and Shahrivar, provinding that the reformed calendar had already been introduced in Persia. Finally he read a telegram from Arbab Kaikushro Sharokh of Teheran in which the latter leader urged upon the Parsis the desirability of unanimously adopting the correct solar reckoning.

THROWING EXPLOSIVE MISSILE.

INCIDENT AT IRELAND CLUB DINNER

LONDON, March 20.

London.—Hugh Daily (24), hotel porter speaking with an Irish brogue, was charged to-day at the Bow-street Police Court, with thowing an explosive missile with intent to do bodily harm at the dinner of the Ireland Club in celebration of St. Patrick's Day on 17th March. The priest who had been seated near the accused gave evidence to the effect that he seized the latter by the shoulders and took him downstairs.

The magistrate in adjoursing the case refused to grant bail and said it might have been a very serious case indeed.

A sensation was caused at the above-mentioned dinner by lighted firework being thrown when Mr. Baldwin arose to speak. The Prince of Wales was the principal guest at the dinner.—Reuter.

JT. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COMMONS PASS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, March 19.

The House of Commons to-day, agreed to the resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Indian affairs.—Reuter.

BRITISH BLOCKADE ECHO.

QUESTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLAIM.

LONDON, March 20.

New York.—The Washington Correspondent of "The Times" understands that Senator Kellogg has requested Senator Borah to withhold temporarily his efforts to press his resolution calling upon the State Department for information with regard to the presenting of claims of American Citizens against the British Government for the losses and damage of property through the operations of the British blockade in wartime. Mr. Kellogg is believed to have based his request on the ground that he desires time to enquire into such claims before acting.—Reuter.

ARREST OF ALLEGED LEADERS

LONDON, March 19.

A mandate has been issued ordering the arrest of five of the alleged Communist leaders. It asserts that they led the student demonstrators yesterday and otherwise made use of the Communist doctrine to disturb peace and were engaged in widespread intrigues calculated to unbalance the masses.—Reuter.

DEATH OF QUEEN MOTHER OF DENMARK.

LONDON, March 20.

Copenhagen.—The death has occurred of the Queen Mother of Denmark.—Reuter.

URAN'S CEMENT TILES FACTORY.

A few enterprising Parsi gentlemen have started in a corner of Uran a new venture for the purpose of manufacturing cement tiles. Bharat flooring tiles have now established their fame in the market as a reliable article. India imports a large quantity of tiles, most of which are made of clay. But the cement tiles have a great advantage over clay ones, in that they are more durable. The products of the Bharat Flooring Tiles Company are not only cheap, but can bear comparison with any imported article both as regards quality and design. Very many kinds of beautiful designs are prepared by this company satisfying even the most fastidious tastes.

Another thing in favour of these cement tiles is that they can be polished like marble and the polish does not vanish as in the case of other tiles. In these days of cement buildings, these tiles can be used with more advantage, as they do not bulge out like clay tiles. The variety and designs of these flooring and other tiles are simply bewildering, although very pleasing to the eye.

OUR HOPE

CONSOLIDATE THE EMPIRE.

MR. AMERY ON GENEVA.

LONDON, March 20.

Speaking at Newton Abbot, Mr. Amery said that to those who thought that the League of Nations was an infallible body, what had happened at Geneva might seem a terrible catastrophe but the League was a very human institution in which, side by side, with a great deal of genuine goodwill was naturally "a strong streak of old Adam".

He added that one of the inherent limitations of the League was the remoteness of many nations from the interests and the responsibility of the whole world.

Speaking personally, he was of opinion that the effectiveness and the sense of responsibility in the League might be greatly increased if nations of the Central and the Southern America worked out their own affairs in some league of their own across the Atlantic rather than participate in the affairs of the Old World.

The next meeting of the League in September was of a far less moment to Britain than the fact that in October the Imperial Conference would be meeting. "For us, our best hopes lie in a close co-operation with the rest of the Empire."—Reuter.

FEAR OF EXECUTION

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON GENEVA.

LONDON, March 19.

"As I fear I am to be executed on Tuesday" said Sir A. Chamberlain laughingly when he was approched for an interview on reaching Victoria from the Continent tonight regarding the abortive Geneva negotiations, "I think I should rather wait until I reach the scaffold."—Reuter.

U. S. AND GENEVA DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, March 20.

Washington—On the understanding that the proposed Conference at Geneva on America reservations with regard to the World Court will be held merely for the convenience of the nations adhering to the Court and will not involve any action by League, the State Department has indicated that the American Government will offer no objection to joining in the discussions.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT ON HOURS OF WORK.

LONDON, March 19.

In a communique with regard to International Hours of the Labour Conference, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland declares that the possibility of an agreement among five nations represented at the Conference is indispensable if a wider measure of agreement is to be obtained. The Conference approached the whole question of hours of labour from an international standpoint.

Following the speeches by other delegates an agreement consisting of highly technical clauses was signed. The agreement concludes with an undertaking to report to the respective Governments' conclusions reached so that Governments which have not yet ratified the Labour Convention may proceed with the consideration of ratification, taking into account the agreements reached.

The British Government will formally report the conclusions of the Conference to the International Labour Office.—Reuter.

SHORT LIFE OF GOVERNMENT

FRANC'S LOW RECORD.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Paris. 19.—The franc registered a new low record to-day at 137.75 which is attributed to the general political situation. It is pointed out that the Government's big majority in the vote of confidence of the Chamber yesterday was due to the Socialists supporting the Government out of sympathy with M. Malvy but when Finance is discussed again M. Briand's 200 followers of the Left and the Centre will be opposed to some 300 members comprising the Rightists and the Socialists who object to M. Raoul Peret, the new Finance Minister. The question is now asked whether the Government will last till after the Easter.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

HOW TO MEET DEFICIT IN BUDGET.

LONDON, March 19.

Paris.—The Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, addressing the Chamber's Finance Committee estimated that the Budget for 1926 would shew a deficit of five milliards francs. This would be met by revenues already approved and fresh taxation including the civic tax, indirect taxation and duties on production of which estimated proceeds were three milliard francs.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS.

LONDON, March 19.

At Queen's Club in the Interversity Athletic Cambridge beat Oxford by 8 events to 3.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MR. JADHAV AGAIN HECKLED.

GOVT. "SYMPATHY" FOR NON-BRAHMINS.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Saturday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

At question time Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District) asked:—Will the Minister for Education state—(a) whether while presiding at the annual gathering of the Non-Brahmin Confederation held at Madras some time in December, 1925, he stated that Sir Leslie Wilson has been watching the growth of the non-Brahmin movement not only in his Presidency, but also in the Central Provinces and Berar and Madras and that last year he permitted him (Mr. Jadhav) to go to Berar to start the non-Brahmin movement there which was up to that time looked upon by the Brahmins as their close preserve; (b) whether the said reference to His Excellency in the speech caused a considerable criticism in the Indian Press; (c) whether it is a fact that His Excellency permitted him to go to Berar to start the movement as a counter-check to the Swarajists?

Sir Henry Lawrence: (a) and (c) The Hon. Member is referred to the reply given at the current session of the Council to question No. 1 put by the Hon. Member for Bombay City South; (b) Comments have appeared in some papers.

Mr. S. S. Dev: May I know whether the Minister of Education retracts everything that he stated about the Governor, except the statement that he was allowed to go to the Berars?

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: A reply will require a long statement, and I have not got time to make it. I retract nothing.

Mr. Dev: May I ask whether the Governor told the Minister that he had realised that the non-Brahmin Party stood for real democracy and that the peoples' party fought the cause of the classes rather than the masses?

Mr. Jadhav: I think sufficient explanation has been given.

Mr. Dev: I reiterate my statement that the Minister's Press Note is not sufficiently explanatory. I, therefore, ask the question. (Mr. Dev then repeated his question when the Governor said so.)

Mr. Jadhav: The reply is in the negative. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dev: I want to know whether the Governor told the Minister that he had been watching the growth of the non-Brahmin movement not only in this Presidency, but also in the other sister provinces? (Laughter.)

A PRIVATE TALK.

Mr. Jadhav: I had a private talk with the Governor.

Mr. Dev again repeated his question and said he had not been properly answered.

Mr. Jadhav: I don't think it would be proper for me to give out what I learnt from the Governor in a private conversation.

Mr. Dev again pressed for an answer and repeated his question, and Mr. Jadhav said his answer was in the negative. This finished the matter.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye then moved that the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, be published for three months and opinions be called upon it. He said he felt keenly on the subject and he thought that licensed gambling that was going on on the race course should not be allowed, and, therefore, he wanted the public to be given full opportunity for discussing it.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said the attitude of the mover of the amendment was not one of co-operation, but of non-co-operation and obstruction.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. A. N. Surve was supporting the motion, when Mr. G. B. Pradhan rising to a point of order said if the Bill were passed it would diminish the revenue which they got out of the totalisator, it was now proposed to introduce bookies and abolish the totalisator. That being the case the Bill required the permission of the Governor.

The President upheld the point and said he would consult the Governor during lunch hour and in the meantime discussion on the Bill was postponed.

MALEGAON RIOT CONVICTS.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed moved on behalf of Pir Rasulbox Shah that the following persons undergoing sentences in connection with the Malegaon Riot case of 1921 be released forthwith and their unexpired sentences be remitted: Babu Imambox, Babu Alladin, M. H. Badrudin, M. Y. Suddhu, A. N. Mahomed, A. W. Sardar, Ayyub Khoko, Haji S. Nadon, and Mahomed S. Mahomed Ali.

Mr. J. L. Rieu said these persons were guilty of very serious offences which were well-known to the public. A sub-inspector and a police constable were killed and it was not a case of unpremeditated assault. These men were beseiged by the mob in a temple where they had taken refuge, and seeing that they were unable to get at them they set fire to the temple and killed the men. The Government were unable to accept the resolution which recommended the immediate release of the persons convicted. But, he was prepared to give this assurance to the mover that after these convicts had undergone five or six years' imprisonment Government would examine their cases with a view to seeing whether having regard to the actual circumstances and the conditions in general there were sufficient grounds for extending leniency to them. He hoped the mover would accept this assurance. The Government were giving no undertaking that these men would be released; but they only said that their cases would be examined after these men had undergone 5 or 6 years' imprisonment.

The resolution was withdrawn, by leave.

PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Mr. A. M. Mansuri moved recommending Government to count for purposes of increment of the past services of those primary teachers who had resigned on account of non-co-peration movement and who had since rejoined service, in view of the fact that Government had ruled that the past services of teachers who had reverted from National Schools should count for increment of their salaries.

Mr. Jadhav said he was willing to consider their cases favourably if the mover could ask the teachers to send their individual representations to Government.

The resolution was withdrawn.

S. AFRICIANS & COAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed moved: This Council recommends to Government not to give contracts of coal or of any other article to any South African Company.

Mr. Rafiuddin hoped there would be no difference of opinion on this questin. They must show their self-respect and say that the people of this country resented the ill-treatment and oppression of Indians by particular Governments. The first object of the resolution was political and the second object was economic, so that Indian industries might flourish and develop.

Mr. A. N. Surve said no one could say that while South Africa was treating Indians badly Government should go on purchasing South African coal. They ought not to purchase any South African article, but he was not satisfied with the proposition and, therefore, moved the following amendment: This Council recommends to Government not to purchase coal or any other article from that part of South Africa which gives unfavourable treatment to Indians.

Mr. Rafiuddin accepted the amendment.

Mr. H. A. Lalji asked the House to pass the resolution unanimously. Last year Government had given the House to understand that as far as possible Government were not purchasing South African coal. It was necessary that Government should declare that they would not buy any South African article unless South Africa gave better treatment to Indians.

Mr. C. N. Wadia supporting the resolution regretted that the Municipal Corporation should have used Japanese cloth for the pandals erected during the last Municipal elections.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said last year the question was discussed by the Council and he had given an undertaking on behalf of Government that they would give preference to Indian coal, when India was able to supply the quality of coal required by Government. Government had every sympathy with the resolution and they would not purchase any but Indian coal. It was not in the interest of Government, however, to accept the resolution if they wanted to make the best bargain. If Government were prohibited from buying South African coal, when they had to buy large quantities, he was afraid their friends in India might put up prices. Government were prepared to pay a little more for Indian coal, and in view of that he asked that the resolution be withdrawn.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada wanted to know how much South African coal was purchased during the last 12 months.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai was afraid from the ominous silence of Mr. Cowasji that Government were determined to buy South African coal as he did not want the Government to be bound down. The House wanted that no South African coal should be purchased.

RETALIATION PURE AND SIMPLE.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said it was not a Swadeshi resolution, but one of retaliation frankly. It was a case of no South African coal, and he did not want the thing to be called by any other name. He did not think that if no South African coal was purchased this country would disappear.

Mr. Rafiuddin accepted the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji repeated his assurance that Government were not going to buy any more South African coal; but he was in the hands of the House.

The resolution was adopted.

INFANT & MATERNITY WELFARE.

Mr. A. L. Hajrat Khan moved:

"This Council recommends to Government that a sum of rupees two lakhs to begin with be provided in the next year's budget for being utilised for better provision of infant and maternity welfare by grants-in-aid to existing approved institutions and organisations, such as maternity homes, maternity hospitals, infant welfare centres, movements promoting national baby week or health week celebrations, etc., that need such help on the scale of not less than one-third of the annual expenditure approved by the civil surgeons of the districts."

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said Government would provide one-third and the local bodies should provide the balance. If any charitable organisations asked for Government help Government would grant them one-third of their expenditure. But they could not accept the resolution, although they accepted the principle.

The resolution was passed.

SATHE-PARANJPYE SCHEME.

Mr. S. S. Dev moved:

"In view of the pecuniary hardships of the primary teachers, this Council recommends to Government that primary teachers should be paid according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme from March 1923."

He hoped the resolution would be supported by the House, because the grievance was a long-standing one. The grievance was a real one, but the only sin of these poor teachers was that they were too many, and even if one rupee were given to each teacher per month it would mean an increase of one lakh per year. If there was one class of Government servant which excited their pity it was this class; these men got Rs. 30 only per month and no more than that, which was not the case with other Government servants, as in Excise, Police, etc., as they all well knew.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli strongly supported the resolution and said these teachers, more than anybody of public servants, deserved an increase.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai moved that the consideration of the question be postponed till the next session.

The amendment was adopted.

The Council was then prorogued.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT DELHI

INTERESTING SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 20.

The Khadi Exhibition held by the Agrawala Mahasabha during its session at Delhi ends to-day. It was opened on the 12th by Lala Lajpat Rai when Srimati Sarojini Naidu and others were present. Khadi from all provinces was well represented—from the coarse cheap products to the finest Andhra Muslim to suit all tastes and pockets were shown. Yarn upto 700 counts; old Mogul apparels and Dacca muslin; as well as other indigenous products of fine art were also exhibited. Five stalls were held by the All-India Charkha Sangha Bhandar, the Punjab Khaddar Board, the Khadi Pratisthan of Bengal, and the Behar Gandhi Kutir.

The most interesting and attractive feature of the Exhibition was the spinning demonstration of Mr. Osmanali of Bengal who was spinning on the Pratisthan Charkha at a record speed of about 850 yards per hour of 16 to 18 counts.

The Khadi lantern lectures organised by the Bengal Khadi Pratisthan were very successfully held every evening. They were highly educative and appreciated by all. Mr. Osman's spinning and the Pratisthan's lantern lectures attracted people of all classes who were much impressed.

On the occasion of the Third Annual General Meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce which was held at Lahore on Friday members of the chamber gave a luncheon party to a number of prominent citizens of Lahore mostly trades and business men at the Massonic Hall at which the Governor of the Punjab who was the principle guest was present.

Mr. G. O. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Swarajist has resigned his membership of the C. P. Legislative Council and joined the local Responsivists. He has also resigned the membership of the local Swaraj Party. —A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

A view of the session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Delhi last week.

LORD IRWIN.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 1ST PROX.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday contains the arrangements of the arrivals of Lord Reading and Lord Irwin in Bombay on 1st proximo. The following paras are extracted from the detailed announcements in the "Gazette.":—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, will arrive at Bombay at the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway on Thursday the 1st April 1926 at 8 a.m. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's arrival will be made from Government House.

The Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the afternoon of Thursday the 1st proximo by the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Mooltan" to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

At 4-15 p.m. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the "Mooltan."

Lord Irwin will leave the "Mooltan" at 5 p.m.

On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery and by His Majesty's Ships in harbour. Two Guards of Honour, of the Royal Navy and British Infantry, will be drawn up at the Gateway and the road from the Bandar to the Flora Fountain will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point.

Lord Irwin will be received at the Gateway of India by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and others.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to His Lordship on his arrival, a space marked D will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation.

After the presentation of the address His Lordship will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by the Bombay Light Horse, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and an Indian Cavalry Regiment. The Route will be Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear. The troops at the Bundar and on the roads will then be withdrawn.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive Lord Irwin at Government House.

LORD READING'S DEPARTURE

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General, will leave Bombay in the P. and O. Company's steamship "Naldera" in the afternoon of the 3rd April 1926.

The Judges of the High Court, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Political and Home Departments, etc., will assemble at the Gateway of India for the purpose of taking leave of Lord Reading.

A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will accompany His Exlellency on board the "Naldera."

READING OF KING'S WARRANT.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 3rd April 1926 the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, will proceed from Government House to the University Convocation Hall where his Warrant from His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, will be read at 5-30 p.m.

Lord Irwin will be received in the Hall by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and as many Members of the Council of the Governor-General as may conveniently be assembled.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, the President of the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Justice of Bombay, and several other prominent persons mentioned in the "Gazette" are invited to be present in the Hall.

Ruling Princes and Chiefs, who may have been present at the Apollo Bunder to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Reading, are invited to be present on the occasion.

LORD IRWIN'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, Viceroy and Governor-General of India accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway by special train at 10-30 p.m. on Sunday the 4th proximo. The arrangements connected with His Lordship's departure will be made from Government House.

LORD IRWIN'S ARRIVAL AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, March 19.

Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at Marseilles on Friday noon. Lord Inchcape escorted them on board "Mooltan."—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS

NATIONALIST MOTION DEFEATED IN BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 19.

The Budget session of the Burma Legislative Council concluded to-day after motions, refusing salaries of Forest and Education Minister had been defeated by majority of 11 votes.

When the Council resumed sitting this morning the debate on the motion for the refusal of the Forest Minister's salary was taken up.

Mr. U Thein Maung, Nationalist, said that Governor had changed his policy and was trying to take away some of the powers given them under Reforms.

Mr. Saw Po Chit (Karen) said when Ministers were appointed the country was shocked. In his opinion someone had blundered and that would lead Burma to discontent, misery, disorder and disaster.

The Finance Secretary asserted that the appointment of Ministers was made on constitutional lines. Parliamentary practice in England could not be followed here as circumstances were different.

U. Paw Tun, Deputy President, explaining his party's (Swarajists) position said that they could not join others in the issue of no-confidence in Ministers. Their object was to replace dyarchy by Home Rule.

The Finance Member said misfortune made strange bed-fellows. Answering criticism regarding the appointment of Ministers as being unconstitutional he pointed out it was irrelevant as under the constitution the Governor had a free choice. In criticising the Governor's action what the Nationalists wanted was Ministers should have been selected from their party but in asking for this they proposed to adopt a most unconstitutional action by refusing the Ministers' salaries and were going against their own people. They came here with a mandate to work the Reforms and should seek re-election if they wanted to work otherwise.

The motion was then pressed to a division and lost by 51 votes against 40.

The total demand for the first Minister's Departments was passed.

The Education Minister then moved demand for grant of Rs. 2,42,86 700 and U Pu, Home Ruler, again moved a similar motion for grant of Minister's pay. This was pressed to a division practically without speeches and defeated voting being the same as before.

The total demand was passed.—A. P.

BOMBAY DOCTORS HONOURED

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Major J. N. Duggan, D. O., F.C.P.S., (left) and Dr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S., (right), who received congratulatory addresses on Friday on their recent permanent appointments to the staff of the Grant Medical College and Hospital.

INDIAN MARINE.

TRAINING OF INDIANS.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

DELHI, March 19.

On Friday in the Legislative Assembly after Syed Murtuza Sahib's resolution Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he will be pleased: (a) To recognise the need for the training of Indians for nautical careers and encouraging the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine; (b) to accept the policy and measure recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee; (c) to take early steps for the training of Indians in a suitable training ship in Indian waters for the provision of facilities for their further training as apprentices in the Mercantile Marine ships and for their employment after completion of training; (d) to arrange for the establishment of primary nautical schools in selected maritime stations and the introduction of marine engineering as a subject of instruction in the engineering college at Sibpur, and (e) to announce his intention to adopt in the near future a system of licensing in respect of the coastal trade of India."

Before Sir Sivaswamy commenced making his speech Mr. Rangachariar suggested the postponement of discussion in view of the very poor attendance on this most important matter.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

Sir Charles Innes opposed adjournment and said he wanted to explain the position of Government on certain aspects of the resolution especially the training ship.

Mr. Rangachariar withdrew his motion.

Sir Sivaswamy reviewed the various recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee as also Capt. Sayer's Committee report on the training ship. He did not wish to go into the question of the reservation of coastal trade but wanted Government to adopt in future a system of licensing in respect of that trade. He also urged on Government the necessity of giving training in the marine engineering and suggested that the Sibpur College be chosen for the purpose rather than a college in Bombay or Karachi. The president suggested to Government and to the house that discussion on controversial matters contained in the resolution be postponed and that an agreement could be arrived at on non-controversial items.

Sir Charles Innes said he was going to move an amendment to that effect. On the question of reservation of coastal trade there had been a good deal of propaganda. Government had to devote long time to the consideration of this important question. He was prepared to admit the principle of reservation on national considerations but he wanted to place before the house certain economic disadvantages. Indeed not long after the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was published there were requests from Bombay and Calcutta for reservation of inland navigation. In this connection he explained the experiences of other countries. The question for the House to decide was whether they should have a training ship in Indian waters or send boys to England. If the House wished the former then it must realise the difficulties. There was always a doubt whether Indian boys of the required type from middle classes would come for training in this hard line which would at the most offer salaries of not more than about 800 at the top of the service. Sir Charles Innes favourably commented on the alternative scheme of Captain Sayer namely sending boys to England for training there. If the House was for establishing a training ship in Indian waters then there was the "Dufferin" which was a most suitable ship but the Assembly must give power to Government to elaborate their plans. He therefore moved that consideration of the various items of the resolution be postponed till the September session but that in the meanwhile Government be authorised to start the scheme for the establishment in Indian waters of a training ship for the training of deck officers. This amendment of Sir Charles Innes to the original resolution was accepted and the Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

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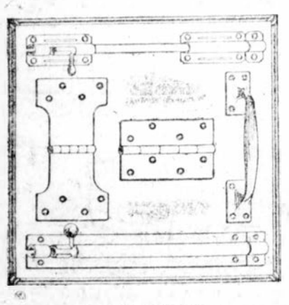

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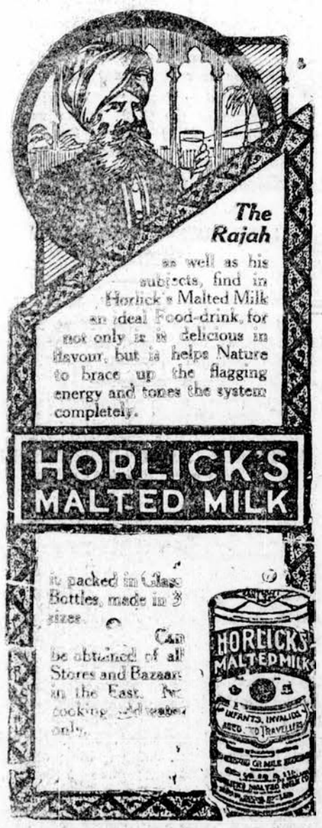
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TRAMWAY FARES.

RAIL-CUM-TRAM TICKETS

Regarding the rail-cum-tram season-tickets inaugurated by the Tramway Company jointly with the G. I. P. Railway Company, charging only Re. 1/8/0 per month, on the tramway system between Carnac Bunder, Crawford Market, Dhobi Talao and Museum, "Wide-awake" writes that this step on the part of the Tramway Company is clearly "ultra-vires" of the Deed of Concession, signed by the Tramways Company in the year 1905 with the Municipal Corporation.

He writes:—Clause 15 (A) of this Deed distinctly says:—

"In so far as regards passenger traffic over the lines now comprised in the existing tramways the fare shall (subject as herein after provided) be at a uniform rate of one anna from any one Point to any other point." It further says and clearly mentions the proviso stated above as "hereinafter provided" viz., that "the Company shall be at liberty with the approval and sanction of the Corporation to institute a tramway service for the conduct of passenger traffic over the whole or any part of its system in two classes and to charge special fares to be fixed with the sanction of the Corporation for the conveyance of first-class passengers."

From the above it is clear that the Tramways Company cannot charge "adult passengers" any other fare, except the uniform fare of one anna on the existing tramways. Rupee 1/8 per month, per passenger, means a less fare than the authorised or legal fare of ane anna per journey. Such lower fare is not allowed by the Deed. Further under the Deed the sanction of the Corporation is absolutely necessary to any change in the fares.

Will the Corporation safeguard the rights of the public by forthwith asking the Tramway Company to withdraw the issue of such tickets and thus prevent acquisition of new rights by the Company over the head of the Corporation.

BANDRA AND SANTA CRUZ.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL AMALGAMATION

At a meeting of the general Board of the Bandra Municipality held on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, consideration was given to the report of the Committee, appointed as a consequence of the referendum made by Government whether it is favourable to include Santa Cruz within the limits of the Bandra Municipality, and also to decide on the Government Committee's proposal to extend Bandra Municipal limits eastwards as far as Kurla Municipal limits.

The Committee, in their report, after giving details about the population of Santa Cruz, the probable cost of administering the area as part of the Bandra Municipality have recommended that the Santa Cruz area be taken over on the following terms:—(a) That the Santa Cruz area be served on the same lines as the Bandra Municipal limits; (b) that water and conservancy rates be charged at the same rates as at Bandra, and that the Development Department gives this Municipality the same quantity of water they are supplying to Santa Cruz and at the rate of 7 annas per 1,000 gallons as now supplied to the Bandra Municipality; (c) that house tax be levied at the same rate as it levied at present for a period of two years, after which it should be reconsidered; (d) the case of compulsory free education (primary) being extended to Santa Cruz, the house tax will have to be increased to the same rate as at Bandra; (e) that the number of councillors of Bandra Municipality be increased from 25 to 30 of which five seats be reserved for Santa Cruz, four of which are to be elected and one nominated; (f) that the Bandra Municipality take over the assets and liabilities and deal with the whole administration of Santa Cruz on equal lines as of Bandra.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS.

The Committee also recommended that the proposal to extend the Bandra Municipal limits eastwards as far the Kurla Municipal limits be accepted on condition that Government may be pleased to arrange for the early removal of the military danger zone, otherwise the area is not possible of development.

The report was unanimously adopted after it was duly moved and seconded.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S APPEAL.

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has filed an appeal in the District Court against the order of the Second Class Sub-Judge, Mr. Sheth restraining the Municipality from considering the question of the appointment of a Chief Officer without considering the proposal for the appointment of Mr. Bhagat. A. P.

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

MADRAS WALK-OUT CRITICISED.

MADRAS, March 20

Under the auspices of the All-India Non Brahmin Congress, a public meeting was held to condemn the action of the Swarajists in walking out of the Central Legislature and the Provincial Councils.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar in the course of his speech referring to the walk-out of the Swarajists and United Nationalists from the Madras Legislative Council and that while the Swarajists had the mandate of the Congress to obey the United Nationalists had no such mandate inasmuch as they did not enter the Council with the avowed purpose of obstruction and were at one time in the run for Ministerships and other respectable posts under the Ministry. A statement made by Mr. Narasimha Razu, leader of the Opposition, when he and others of the Opposition walked out, contained attacks on the Ministry which the speaker said, had no parallel in the Bengal, Punjab, or C. P. Legislatures, where Swarajists did not make any reference to the Ministry when they walked out, and he felt sure that this was not so much an attack on the Ministry as on the non-Brahmins.—A. P.

A MUSLIM JUDGE FOR HIGH COURT.

MADRAS, March. 20.

Discussion on Budget motions was resumed to-day in the Madras Council. When the demand under "Justice and High Court" was taken up a Mahomedan member drew the attention of Government to the feeling of Muslims in this presidency at the absence of a Muslim Judge in the High Court. During the discussion it was stated that if a suitable Muslim was not available for the post in the presidency the community would have no objection to the importation of a Muslim Judge to Madras from some other province.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in his reply, pointed that the appointment of a High Court Judge was the prerogative of the Crown but the sentiments expressed on the matter would receive the earnest attention of Government.—A. P.

CUTS IN BUDGET DEMANDS IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 20.

The United Provinces Council, to-day, voted the Budget demands under four different heads including Excise and Jails and Convict Settlements. In moving for the grant of Rs. 32,65,350 under the head Jails and Convict Settlements the Hon. Nawab of Chattari, Home Member referred to the reforms introduced in the current year in regard to the treatment of prisoners. Only a few motions for the reduction of demand were moved and only those that were accepted by Government were adopted by the Councill. The total cuts effected amounted to Rs. 12,000. The demand, less this amount, was voted.

In presenting the demand of Rs. 13,67,500 under the head "Excise" the Hon. Kunwar Tajendra Singh, Minister-in-Charge remarked that since 1921 this Government were doing its best to promote temperance in the province. On the motion of non-official members the Hon. Minister accepted reduction motions in respect of several items. The total cut effected amounted to Rs. 62,000 and the Excise demand, less this amount, was voted.

The Council meets again on Monday.—A.P.

ARVI MURDER CASE.

WARDHA, March 19.

The sensational Arvi case in which 15 prominent Hindus stand charged with murder, riot and causing hurt, and in which approximately 300 witnesses have already been summoned, came off before Mr. Parry, the Sessions Judge, Wardha, on the 15th instant. The Public Prosecutor being ill, Government applied for an adjournment of the case and the Judge while regretting the inconvenience caused to the accused, the counsel engaged and the assessors, granted the adjournment fixing the case for the 22nd instant.

The accused were represented by Mr. Bapista of the Bombay Bar, Pasle of Jubbulpore and Messrs. Khare and Kedar assisted by Messrs. Agasty and Pathak of the Wardha Bar.

The Judge in opening the trial spoke at length on the magnitude of the case and hoped that the public and counsel would co-operate with him in expediting the trial. —A. P.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

It is definitely announced that the hospital for the treatment of women to be located at the residence of the late C. R Das will be opened from Monday. Dr. E. Pa'eman has been appointed Resident Surgeon and arrangements have been made to have a course of lectures to be delivered to pupil nurses. The Hospital will provide accommodation for twenty patients but a new building for it's extension is in contemplation.—A. P.

There was a garden party at Government House, Lucknow, on Saturday evening. The gathering of guests was very large and included Durbaries, officials and members of the Council, except Swarajists.

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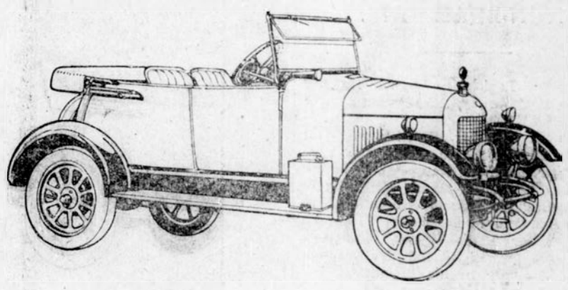

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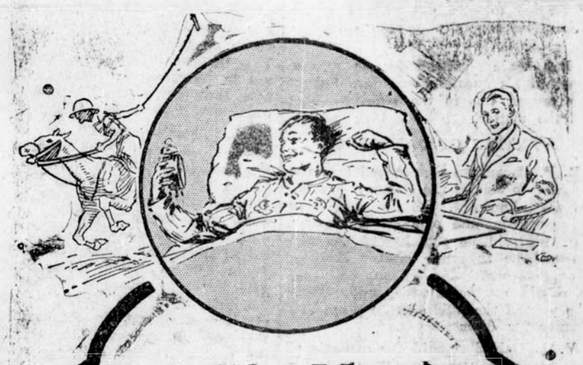

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CORPORATION PRESIDENT'S POWER.

A MADRAS INCIDENT.

MADRAS, Mar. 18.

A question arose at to-day's meeting of the Madras Corporation over the President's action in postponing the previous meeting of the Corporatiion arranged to be held on Tuesday last to Wednesday, postponement being alleged to have been made without sufficient notice and without good and sufficient reasons. Section 159 of the Corporation Act requires the President to give notice of the meeting to councillors and cause it to be published in newspapers six clear days before the date of the meeting; but it empowers the President to alter the date or hours of the meeting for good and sufficient reasons.

One member of the Justice Party who asked the President to explain his action wanted to know what good and sufficient reasons the President had for the postponment while another member questioned the power of the President to adjourn a meeting on his own initiative.

NO APOLOGY.

The President said that he had no apology to make in the matter because it was not to suit his personal convenience but in order to meet the wishes of a number of councillors who represented that they had to attend a meeting at the Beach at the hour for which the Corporation meeting was fixed.

A voice: Was it a party meeting?

The President said it was a meeting to commemorate the incident of Swarajist and Congress Councillors walking out from the Madras Legislative Council.

The President continuing observed that though his presence at the Beach meeting was necessary he did not mind that so much for he was not such an important member that the meeting would miss him. But when a number of Corporation councillors desired a change of date of the meeting he acted according to their wishes. The President had power to alter the date and hour of the meeting provided he gave timely intimation of change to the councillors. Concluding the President said that he was not bound to answer any more questions on this matter and proceeded to the next item on the agenda.—A.P.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

PHYSICAL TRAINING MADE COMPULSORY

LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

The annual meeting of the Lucknow University court commenced to-day. Dr. G. N. Chakravarty, the Vice-Chancellor, in his address to the court referred to the retrenchment that had been effected in the administration of the university. He feared the axing process had been carried too far and in some cases had interfered with the efficient running of the university machinery. Despite financial stringency teachers had worked with devotion and zeal not only in the performance of routine work but in the work of research as well. The results of examination had been satisfactory. The success of Lucknow students in competitive examinations for entrance into public services showed that the standard attained by them was high. Physical training was being made compulsory not only for the first year students but for all undergraduates.—A. P

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 19.

The United Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day to continue the discussion of the budget demands.

Kunwar Rajendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Industries moved for a grant of Rs. 28,14,350 under the head Agriculture.

The demand under the head agriculture was voted in its entirety. The demand under forest was also presented to-day but it will be discussed to-morrow.—A. P.

FIRE AT KEMMENDINE.

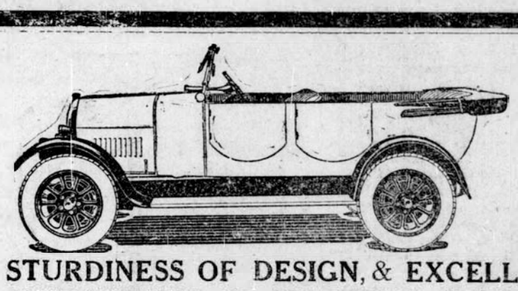
RANGOON, Mar. 19.

A disastrous fire broke out at Kemmendine early this morning completely destroying one hundred dwelling houses of wooden structure with corrugated iron roofing and about a dozen semipucca buildings. The cause of the fire is not yet known but it is reported to have originated in an untenanted house. The fire spread very rapidly and though the fire brigade arrived promptly, the difficulties of insufficient water supply handicapped them for some time. The damage is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees of which only one quarter is covered by insurance.—A. P.

CONVOCATION OF BIHAR VIDYAPITH.

PATNA, March 20.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressed the first Convocation of the Bihar Vidyapith (National University) to-day. He said that national institutions were the arsenals where they prepared instruments with the help of which they would carry on their battle with the bureaucracy. They should make learning and culture combined with faith in God and simple life and love for the poor their weapons. It was these which would bring that spirit they required. He asked them to carry on the constructive programme of spinning which was the only weapon for the emancipation of India.—A. P.



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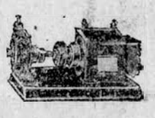

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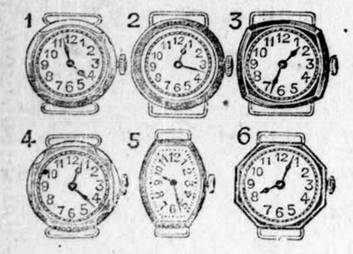

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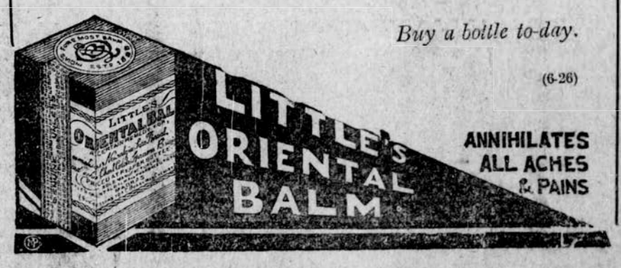

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